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SCHOOL FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

THERE is a prospect now of an early realization of the project of a school for cavalry and infantry. The present intention is to order a battalion of the 6th Inf., a battalion of cavalry—probably from the 4th Cavalry—and a battery of artillery, to Fort Leavenworth and there establish the school. The prospect is that it will be under the charge of Gen. McCook, Colonel 6th Infantry. The establishment of the school will await the advent of the new administration and the approval of the new Secretary of War. Details for instruction will be made of one officer from each regiment. Of course it is to be understood that no action can safely be based upon a project which is yet in the air, but there need be no doubt that it is the serious purpose of the General of the Army to provide a school of practical instructions for cavalry and infantry, such as the artillery already has. Whether Leavenworth is the best place for it may perhaps be questioned. Camp Douglas is nearer the present centre of military necessities and has its advantages aside from that. The rapid extension of the railroads west of the Mississippi is fast changing the relations of things, and the question of location for a permanent school will need to be carefully considered with others.

There is an objection that applies to both Fort Douglas and Fort Leavenworth; that is the liability that the school may be broken up by ordering the troops away on some real or supposed emergency. For this reason it would be better to locate the school at the East where the school could assume a more permanent character.

The course it is proposed to cover with the curriculum of the school is one to make a lazy officer—if there is one in our Army—stand aghast. It includes the following, besides instructions in the ordinary tactics of the different arms:

Surveying, with its practical application in the field; field entrenching of all kinds, with an application of the experience acquired in late wars in this and other countries; military bridge building.

Military history, strategy, grand tactics, and the science of war generally, supplemented by lectures and essays.

Study of the Constitution of the United States, constitutional law, international law, and courts martial.

Instruction in making out the papers used in Army administration from post returns and muster rolls to provision returns.

Signalling by flags as used in the Signal Corps, telegraphing (Morse code), and signalling by the bugle. Every officer will be provided with a bugle and be expected to learn to obey the Army Regulations.

Care of ammunition and artillery material, preservation of powder, use and tactics of the Gatling gun, use of cordage, tying knots of all sorts, blocks and tackles, the construction and use of storehouses.

Transportation of troops, artillery, cavalry and infantry, by rail or by sea; care of horses at sea.

Attack and defence of positions; destruction of bridges, villages and cities.

Full instruction in regard to the etiquette, not only of our Service but international, concerning salutes, ceremonies and courtesies.

And finally, but not the least important, will be instruction in rifle practice on the Creedmoor system, thus identifying the school with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which wishes it all success. A rifle ground will be established in connection with the school.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that any of this programme is definitely determined upon. There is still opportunity for discussion and change that the best results may be obtained. We hope to see the school established on a firm foundation before another

year comes in. If properly organized, and well conducted, its importance to the Service cannot be well exaggerated.

On another page of the JOURNAL will be found a noteworthy letter from Major Asa Bird Gardner, called out by the recent remarks of Major-General Schofield to a representative of the New York Herald. We need not say that this letter will be read with interest both within and outside the services, as the subject touches not only a personal but a public question of great importance.

We learn from the Boston Advertiser that the South Boston Iron Company is perfecting arrangements to carry out the contract for the manufacture of the four twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, on the Krupp plan, provided for by the congressional appropriation of \$400,000, passed at the last session. These guns will each cost about \$50,000, will weigh fifty-four tons each, and have a total length from muzzle to breech-plug of about thirty feet, being the largest pieces of ordnance ever constructed in this country. They are intended to be fully equal to the best made in other countries, so far as endurance, power and accuracy are concerned. One of them will probably be placed in Fort Warren.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill proposing to make General Grant a Captain General, have decided to make a verbal report to the full committee—two oppose and one in favor of the bill.

The London Standard of Dec. 29, contains a long account from its special correspondent in New York, of the "Ericsson Destroyer," prefaced by an interesting personal sketch of Captain Ericsson. The facts are already known to the readers of the JOURNAL.

SENATOR BLAINE has given a N. Y. Tribune reporter his views in favor of making General Grant a General on the retired list and not a Captain-General.

THE NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The secretary and treasurer's report of this Association, held at Washington Jan. 4, as noted in last week's JOURNAL, shows that there were 93 members at the date of the last annual meeting, that 306 were admitted during the year, that one was dropped, one withdrew, and four died; that the average membership for the year was 344, making the death rate 1.63 per cent., or, about double what it should have been. The following is a condensed statement or balance sheet of receipts and disbursements from organization to date.

RECEIPTS.	
400 entrance fees, \$5.....	\$2,000 00
Six months' interest on \$1,400, 4 per cent.	
Government bonds, reg.....	28 00
Benefit fund.....	5,956 88
Expense fund.....	94 05
	\$8,078 43
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Expenses of organization and management...	\$389 24
To beneficiaries.....	3,871 14
Entrance fee (Comdr. Manly) and over payments refunded.....	10 46
On hand; cash in bank.....	\$2,289 08
Of which \$1,819.20 is held, awaiting appment of a guardian.	
U. S. reg. bonds (\$1,400) cost.....	1,498 00
Uncollected P. O. and checks.....	20 51
	3,807 59
	\$8,078 43

After passing a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Commander Hitchcock, the retiring president, and to the secretary and treasurer, the Association adjourned, and the board of directors was called to order and the present secretary and treasurer re-elected. The board then adjourned to meet Saturday next, at which time a number of applications for membership will be considered.

The following officers not reported elsewhere, at the Ebbitt House, during the week ending January 13, 1881: Army—2d Lieut. James Lockitt, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; Maj. C. R. Suter, Engineer Corps; 1st Lieut. N. Wolfe, 2d Artillery; Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Engr. Corps; Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. A. Navy—Midshipman A. W. Grant, Midshipman O. G. Dodge, Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, Lieut. E. W. Very.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA has sent the following letter to the Lords of the Admiralty: "My Lords: I have the honor to state for your information that during a summer search upon King William's Land (1879) I obtained many relics pertaining to the expedition of Sir John Franklin, which sailed from England in 1845, and which are now deposited in the rooms of the American Geographical Society in New York city. Understanding that relics of the Erebus and Terror, obtained by previous searchers, have been transmitted to you, I have the honor to tender your lordships those now in my possession to be deposited in such manner and such place as you may deem fit. Respectfully requesting a reply at as early a day as possible, I have the honor to be your lordships' most obedient servant, FREDERICK SCHWATKA."

A MASQUERADE ball was given on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the officers of the Navy-yard and their families at Mare Island. It is the intention of the ladies at the Island to give a large reception to the new commandant, shortly after he assumes charge.

THE House Committee on Commerce had under consideration Jan. 13 the subject of Mississippi River Improvements. Generals Wright and Gillmore, of the United States Engineers, were before the committee.

THE appeal of the United States in its suit against Col. Chas. S. Jones, late paymaster in the Army, and Joseph F. Brown and John B. Blake, sureties on his bond for \$20,000, was dismissed this week by the District Supreme Court. This case has been tried twice in the Circuit Court, the first time a judgment for \$2,040.12 being returned in favor of the defendants, and the second time simply a verdict for them, no judgment being entered. District Attorney Wells sought a third trial, and, being denied, appealed to the court *in banc* with the above result.—N. Y. Times.

At a meeting of the American Geographical Society, held at Chickering Hall Tuesday evening, January 11, Commander John R. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, read a paper on "The Recent Investigations of the Gulf Stream by the United States Coast and Geodetic Steamer Blake," which was illustrated with maps and views.

COL. CORBIN, A. A. G., War Department, has received the following letter from General Weitzel, dated Detroit, Jan. 10: "Dear Col.: On March 4, 1861, the date of the 1st inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Co. A, Engineers, formed his body guard. The first platoon, commanded by 1st Lieut. G. Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, marched immediately in front of his carriage, and the 2d platoon, commanded by 2d Lieut. John A. Tardy, Corps of Engineers, marched immediately in rear of it. 1st Lieut. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, was in command of the company. I consider it, therefore, only just and proper that the Battalion of Engineers from West Point and Willet's Point, with the band of the former, take part in the great blow out on the 4th of March next. Co. A at least should be there, and hold the right of the line, as it did 20 years ago."

COLBURN'S "United Service" for January contains the following articles: "The Progress Toward a Written Law of War," by T. E. Holland, Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford; an account of the Argentine armor-clad corvette *Almirante Brown*; conclusion of the history and services of the 32d Regiment; part 2 of "The Position of the British Soldier," by Lieut.-Col. Knollys; chapter 8 of "An ex-Zouave's Recollections of the War of 1870-71;" "Our National Defences from a Recruiting Point of View," by a retired field officer of the British army; chapter 12 of the biography of Field Marshal Conway; "Duelling Days in the Army;" concluding with the usual editorial notes, critical notices of professional works, etc. Amongst the latter is a most favorable review of the "Report on Foreign Systems of Naval Education," by Professor J. R. Soley, U. S. N.

WM. H. GILL, of New Jersey, whose case has been favorably reported upon in Congress, sends a petition asking for his reappointment as military storekeeper.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Inspector-General's Department.—Col. Delos B. Sackett, to be senior inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Marcy, retired; Capt. Joseph C. Breckinridge, 2d Artillery, to be assistant inspector-general, with the rank of major.

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., Jan. 7, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following modifications in the uniform of the Army are made:

I. The dress cap for regimental officers and men will be discontinued, and in lieu thereof the following adopted: *Helmets for field officers.*—According to the pattern on file in the office of the Quartermaster-General. Body: of cork, or other suitable material covered with black cloth, or of black felt at the option of the wearer. Trimmings: cords and tassels, top piece and plume socket; chain chin-strap and hooks; eagle with motto, crossed cannon, rifles, or sabres, all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in white; plume of buffalo hair, white for infantry, yellow for cavalry, and red for artillery.

Helmets for other officers of mounted troops and of Signal Corps.—Same as above, except that color of plume shall be orange for the Signal Corps.

Helmets for other officers of foot troops.—Same as above, except that the trimmings are as follows: Top-piece, spike, chain chin-strap with hooks and side buttons, eagle with motto, crossed rifles or cannon, all gilt, with the number of the regiment on the shield in white.

Officers' summer helmets.—Body: of cork as per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General, covered with white facing cloth; top-piece, spike, chain chin-strap, and hooks, all gilt.

Helmets for all mounted troops.—Body: of black felt, as per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General, with leather chin strap, large crossed cannon or sabres, letter of company and number of regiment, plain side buttons, top-piece and plume-socket, all brass; horse hair plumes and cords, and band with rings of the color of the arm of service.

Helmets for all foot troops.—Of same pattern and material as for mounted troops, with leather chin-strap; and plain side buttons, top-piece and spike, of brass.

Trimmings.—Commissary sergeants, a crescent of white metal; hospital stewards, a wreath of brass, with letters U. S. in white metal; engineers, a castle, with letter of company; ordnance, a shell and flame; artillery, crossed cannon; infantry, crossed rifles, and letter of company and number of regiment, all in brass.

The allowance of helmets will be one in the first, and one in the third year of enlistment.

Cork summer helmets will, in hot climates, be provided for enlisted men, as indicated in G. O., No. 72, A. G. O. 1880.

II. The issue of grey flannel shirts will be discontinued as soon as the present stock on hand shall have been exhausted. A shirt of dark blue flannel with pipings of the color of the arm of service will be substituted therefor, which will be issued at the rate of three in the first year, and two in each of the second, third, fourth and fifth years of enlistment. They may be worn in the summer without the blouse.

III. Only one blouse will hereafter be annually issued to each enlisted man. This will be lined.

IV. Suitable knit undershirts, at the rate of three per year, will be supplied in addition to the blue flannel shirts.

This order will go into effect, except for cavalry and light batteries, on the 1st of July next, or as soon thereafter as the supplies can be procured by the Q. M. Department; for cavalry and light batteries whenever the present stock of helmets is exhausted by issues.

A new price list and table of allowances, based upon these changes, will be promulgated by the time this order goes into effect.

Officers may use the new helmet immediately if they so desire.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., Jan. 8, 1881.

Section 1, paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 76, Adjutant-General's Office, of 1869, is modified to read as follows: 1. An officer does not lose his right to quarters at his permanent station while temporarily absent therefrom on a Court-martial or Court of Inquiry, and can only acquire the right to commutation by a bona fide vacation of his quarters in case the court meets at a place where there are no public quarters.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Jan. 3, 1881.

As contemplated by par. 5, S. O. 253, series of 1880, Hdqrs of Army, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Military Department of Texas.

D. S. STANLEY,
Col. 22d Inf., and Major-Gen. by brevet, U. S. Army.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Jan. 3, 1881.

I. In compliance with the requirements of par. 11, G. O. 84, series of 1880, Hdqrs of Army, A. G. O., the undersigned assumes command of the Military Department of Texas.

II. The following officers constitute the personal staff: Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., Aide-de-Camp; 1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., Aide-de-Camp.

III. The department staff, for the present, will remain as now constituted.

C. C. AUGUR, Brig.-Gen. & U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR 1, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Jan. 4, 1881.

Gives directions for the forwarding of the annual estimates of fuel and forage, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1881, and ending June 30, 1882.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Dec. 31, 1880.

Announces that G. O. No. 3, of 1880, from these Headquarters, will cease to govern, and gives the number and monthly rates of pay of civil employees of the Quartermaster's Department, at the posts and stations in this Department.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Jan. 3, 1881.

Directs that in order to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of fuel, grain, and hay at posts in this Department, it is made the duty of post commanders to carefully supervise the delivery of these articles by contractors, and promptly report to these Headquarters when it appears that enough has been delivered.

The Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department will make this matter one of special attention on his official visits to posts.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Dec. 23, 1880.

Publishes directions for forwarding the annual estimates

mel, forage, and straw, semi-annual and quarterly estimates for quartermaster's stores, estimates for construction or repairs of barracks and quarters, and hospitals.

CIRCULAR 29, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 22, 1880.

Directs that Circular 28, c. s., from these Hdqrs be recalled, pending certain additions and modifications contemplated in regard to it.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. A. P. Blunt, Governor of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, will proceed to Washington, D. C., when his duties will permit his absence, and report in person to the Adj.-Gen. of the Army (S. O. 4, Jan. 5, D. M.).

Capt. O. W. Williams, A. Q. M., McPherson Bks. Ga., will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., on public business connected with the National Cemetery at that place; on completion of this duty Capt. Williams will return to his station (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, D. S.).

Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., on public business (S. O. 3, Jan. 4, D. M.).

Capt. C. W. Foster, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Fort Adams, R. I., and will then proceed to Baltimore, Md., and assume the duties of Depot Q. M. at that place, reporting by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East (S. O. 3, Jan. 11, W. D.).

The C. O. Fort Sidney, Neb., will detail an officer of his command to relieve Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., from duty at his post. Capt. Belcher on being thus relieved will comply with the provisions of par. 8, S. O. 273, series of 1880, A. G. O. (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, D. P.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will, when his services can be spared by the Dist. Comdr., proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri for conference with the Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept. of Missouri on public business (S. O. 3, Jan. 4, D. M.).

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, O. S., having been subpoenaed as a witness before the G. C. M. now in session at Fort Craig, N. M., will proceed at once to that post, and report to the Judge-Advocate of the court (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. N. M.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. James S. Kennedy is relieved from duty at Fort Verde, A. T. He will report by letter to the Adj.-Gen. of the Dept. of Arizona, and await further instructions. The verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. of Dec. 26, 1880, directing A. A. Surg. James Rorke to report to the C. O. Fort Verde, A. T., for duty as Post Surg., are confirmed. So much of S. O. 153, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, as directs A. A. Surg. James Rorke to report to the C. O. Fort Mojave, A. T., is revoked (S. O. 163, Dec. 27, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. L. Y. Loring, president G. C. M. at Fort Dodge, Kas., Jan. 13 (S. O. 5, Jan. 6, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Norton Strong, member G. C. M. at Fort Douglas, U. T., Jan. 12 (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. P.).

Leave of absence for four months, on Surg. certificate, is granted Asst. Surg. E. T. Comegys (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, W. D.).

Major W. D. Wolverton, member G. C. M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Jan. 19 (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. D.).

1st Lieut. S. Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. at Fort Missoula, M. T., Jan. 18 (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. Frank Meacham will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Price (S. O. 6, Jan. 10, D. E.).

Leave of absence for one month and ten days is granted Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Price, to take effect upon the arrival at Fort Niagara, N. M., of Asst. Surg. Frank Meacham (S. O. 2, Jan. 10, M. D. A.).

Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor, member G. C. M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 14 (S. O. 6, Jan. 10, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. H. G. Burton, now awaiting orders at Boston, Mass., will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of East for assignment to temporary duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 11, W. D.).

The telegraphic instructions of this date, to C. O., Co. I, 13th Inf., directing that upon departure of his company from Socorro to Fort Wingate, N. M., A. A. Surg. Ives proceed to Colorado, N. M., and report to C. O., Co. E, 9th Cav., for duty, until further orders, are confirmed (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, F. N. M.).

Capt. A. C. Girard, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., Jan. 25 (S. O. 7, Jan. 8, D. D.).

Major G. P. Jaquett, member G. C. M. appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 266, Dec. 16, 1880 (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. J. L. Mulford will report, through the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., to 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., to accompany a detachment of recruits to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. E. McLoon will report to the C. O. camp at Mayer's Spring, Tex., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. Moses Cooper, who will report for duty to the C. O. Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, D. T.).

1st Lieut. E. F. Gardener, Asst. Surg., Judge-Advocate G. C. M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., Jan. 31 (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, D. D.).

On the arrival, at the expiration of his furlough, of Hosp. Steward Leslie Haven, at Fort Duncan, Tex., Hosp. Steward Charles Bryant will report for duty to the C. O. Post of San Felipe, Tex. (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Walter S. Haines is relieved from duty at Fort Custer, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, D. D.).

Hosp. Steward John Lempe is relieved from duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and will report to the C. O., Fort Sanders, W. T., for duty. Upon the arrival of Hosp. Steward Lempe, Hosp. Steward S. W. Richardson is relieved from duty thereat, and will report to the C. O., Fort Sidney, Neb., for duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 5, D. P.).

Hosp. Steward George Duke (recently appointed from Co. C, 6th Cav.), now at Whipple Bks., Prescott, A. T., is assigned to temporary duty at that post (S. O. 163, Dec. 28, D. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster William M. Maynadier, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, will report to the Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Missouri for duty, with station in Leavenworth, Kas., from Jan. 1 (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, D. M.).

Paymaster Frank Bridgman will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops stationed thereat to Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, M. D. M.).

Paymaster N. Vedder (New Orleans, La.) will pay the troops at Jackson Bks., La., Fort Barrancas, Fla., Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., on the muster and pay rolls of Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, D. S.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Dec. 31, 1880, as follows: At Fort McDowell, Mojave and Verde, and Whipple Bks., A. T., by Paymaster W. H. Johnston; at Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, and Lowell, and Camps Huachuca, John A. Bucker, and Thomas, A. T., by Paymaster U. C. Sniffen (S. O. 167, Dec. 24, D. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-General, will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Dec. 31, 1880: Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Fort

Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y. Paymaster J. B. M. Potter will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Dec. 31, 1880: Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Paymaster Charles J. Sprague will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Dec. 31, 1880: Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.; Fort Monroe, Va. Paymaster Peter P. G. Hall will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Dec. 31, 1880: Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; David's Island, N. Y. H.; Willet's Point, N. Y. H. Paymaster Edmund H. Brooke will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Dec. 31, 1880: Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Fort McHenry, Md. Paymaster Israel O. Dewey will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops thereat to Dec. 31, 1880: Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me. (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. E.).

Paymaster H. G. Thomas having reported himself unable to make the payments assigned him in S. O. 283, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, is relieved from the operation of that order (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. M.).

Paymaster W. M. Maynadier will proceed to Forts Lyon and Garland, Cantonments on the Uncompahgre, Pagosa Springs, and Rio de La Plata—all in Colorado—and pay the troops stationed at those points. On completion of that duty he will return to his station (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. M.).

Paymaster T. C. H. Smith will proceed at once to make payments to troops in the Dist. of New Mexico on the muster of Dec. 31, 1880, as follows: Fort Marcy, N. M.; Dist. of New Mexico Hdqrs; Hdqrs 9th Cav.; Fort Stanton and the Mesalero Agency, Fort Selden, troops in the field at Colorado, Fort Craig, Fort Wingate, Ojo Caliente, Fort Cummings, and Fort Bayard, N. M.; Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 160, Dec. 29, D. N. M.).

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, for the months of November and December, 1880: Paymaster Frank M. Cox, at Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Paymaster James R. Roche, at Benicia Bks. Benicia Arsenal, Fort Point, and Fort Point San Jose, Cal. After completion of these duties the officers will return to their stations (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, M. D. P.).

The leave of absence granted Paymaster James B. Wasson, San Antonio, Tex., is extended one month (S. O. 5, Jan. 12, M. D. M.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The resignation of Professor S. E. Tillman, U. S. Military Academy, of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, only, has been accepted by the President to take effect Dec. 31, 1880 (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, W. D.).

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Major D. C. Houston, Capt. Alexander Mackenzie, and Capt. C. J. Allen, will assemble at Duluth, Minn., on the call of the Senior Member, and as soon as the other duties of the members will permit, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon a plan for the further prosecution of Harbor improvement at the head of Lake Superior (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, Corps of Engrs.).

Capt. Thomas H. Handbury will be relieved from his present duties under the orders of Major Charles R. Suter, will take station at Little Rock, Ark., and will relieve the following named officers of the charge of the works hereinafter set forth, viz.: Major Charles R. Suter, of improvement of the Arkansas River, by the removal of snags, wrecks, and other obstructions; improvement of the Arkansas River between Fort Smith, Ark., and Wichita, Kas. Major W. H. H. Benyard, of improvement of the St. Francis River between Wilkesburg and Lester Landing, Ark.; improvement of the White and St. Francis Rivers, Ark.; improvement of the White River between Jacksonport and Buffalo Shoals, Ark.; improvement of the Fourche above Buffalo Shoals, Ark.; improvement of the Fourche below Buffalo Shoals, Ark.; improvement of the L'Angeville River, Ark.; improvement of the Saline River, Ark.; improvement of the Black River, Ark. (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres, member G. C. M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Jan. 19 (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. D.).

The journey performed by Capt. John A. Kress, from San Francisco to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and return, is approved. Capt. John A. Kress having complied with par. 2, S. O. 225, c. s., Dept. of Columbia, was ordered to return to his station by the steamer sailing from San Francisco for Portland, Ore., Jan. 1, 1881 (S. O. 193, Dec. 30, M. D. P.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. J. S. Powell will proceed to New York city on public business, under special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY. Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, Inspector of Cavalry of the Division of Missouri, will proceed to Jefferson Bks, Mo., and inspect the horses recently sent there for the use of the cavalry recruits (S. O. 1, Jan. 5, M. D. M.).

Rejoin.—Capt. William R. Farnell, having complied with par. 1, S. O. 223, series of 1880, Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, will return to his station, Boise Bks, I. T., via Winnemucca, Nev. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY. Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and B. C. F. G. I. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T. • Address via Bozeman, M. T.

G. C. M. Service.—1st Lieut. E. Rice, Adj., member, G. C. M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., Jan. 25 (S. O. 7, Jan. 8, D. D.).

Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, president; Capt. James G. MacAdams, 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Swigert, Frank U. Robinson, and 2d Lieut. Henry D. Huntington, members, G. C. M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., Jan. 31 (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, Capt. George L. Tyler, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 9, Jan. 10, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY. Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort McKinney, W. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, W. T.; E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

G. C. M. Service.—Capt. Frederick Van Vliet, president; Capt. Deane Monahan, Emmet Crawford, 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Paul, 2d Lieut. F. Halverson French, James O. Mackay, members, and Capt. Peter D. Vroom, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., Jan. 10 (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. F. Halverson French, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. Fourteen days, Major A. W. Evans, Fort Fred Steele, W. T. (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. J. F. Cummings, two months on Surg. certificate (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and B. I. K. L. Fort Riley, Kas.; A. D. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; M. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; E. Fort Elliott, Tex.

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; B. D. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Leave Extended.—Lieut. A. C. Macomb, three months (S. O. 3, Jan. 13, W. D.).

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Field Service.—The defeat of the hostile Indians in Chihuahua, by General Terrasas, having rendered general operations in the field unnecessary, they are hereby discontinued, and Colonel E. A. Carr, 6th Cav., is relieved from further duty in connection therewith. The Comdr. Dept. of Arizona tenders his thanks to Colonel Carr, and the officers and enlisted men under his command for their zeal. Lieut. Col. Wm. Redwood Price, 6th Cav., will assume charge of scouting operations in Southeastern Arizona, under special directions from the Commanding General of the Department. The Commanding Officers of Forts Apache, Bowie and Grant, and Camps Huachuca and Thomas, A. T., will respect and obey his orders accordingly (G. O. 30, Dec. 29, 1880, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; F. Fort Buford, D. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. B. D. Spilman, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to his station at Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major J. G. Tilford, president, and 1st Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Jan. 19 (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. A. J. Russell, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, D. D.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., having surrendered the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, will proceed to his post, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.; G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, 8th Cav., on temporary duty at Fort Union, N. M., will relieve Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., of his duties as A. C. S. at that post (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain will report, through the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., to take charge of, and conduct to Fort Clark, Tex., a detachment of recruits for the 8th Cav. and 22d Inf. (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; E. I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; B. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. Fort Craig, N. M.; M. Fort Nelson, N. M.; C. F. K. Fort Cummings, N. M.

In the field. Fort Craig, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Millard F. Goodwin, B. Q. M., having reported at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico from leave of absence, will relieve 1st Lieut. Gustavus Valois of his duties as A. A. Q. M. Santa Fe, receiving to him for all funds, property, etc., turned over. Upon being so relieved, Lieut. Valois will proceed to join his company, M. in the field at Fort Selden, N. M., for duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. N. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. M. B. Hughes is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 263, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 1, Jan. 1, D. M.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adj. 9th Cav., will be relieved of the command of Fort Marcy, N. M., by 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish, 15th Inf. (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. G. I. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

In the field.

Assigned to Duty.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade is assigned to Fort Davis, Tex., and will proceed to that post, for duty (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. G. Ayers, three months (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, W. D.).

1st Lieut. W. H. Beck, five months (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, W. D.).

1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, four months (S. O. 3, Jan. 12, W. D.).

Board to Examine Capt. Armes.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. John S. Mason, 4th Inf.; Major Joseph R. Smith, Surg., and Capt. Passmore Middleton, Asst. Surg., will assemble at San Antonio, Tex., on Jan. 27, 1881, to examine into and report upon the mental condition of Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Cav. Capt. Armes will report in person to the president of the Board (S. O. 3, Jan. 12, W. D.).

1st ARTILLERY.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, president; 1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, John Pope, Jr., 2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh, F. S. Harlow, S. E. Stuart, C. J. Bailey, members, and 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenback, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 12 (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, further extended one month (S. O. 2, Jan. 10, M. D. A.).

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, Fort Trumbull, Conn., ten days (S. O. 3, Jan. 12, M. D. A.).

G. C.-M.—Before a G. C.-M. which met at Boston, Jan. 4, was tried Captain John C. White, 1st Art., for "violation of the 62d Article of War," the specification alleging that he wrote and forwarded the following letter:

"FORT WARREN, MASS., November 18th, 1880.

"Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of East:

"Sir: I have become acquainted for the first time since their issuance, with the letters and endorsements of Major Best, relative to the points in dispute between us last summer, and which culminated in my trial by Court-martial. I can now more readily understand both why I was forced into that position, and why Major Best's course of suppression of these papers from my knowledge was taken. Had I possessed that knowledge even at the time of my trial, I should have used every effort to brand some of these statements as

they deserve in the interest of the truth. As it is at this late day, I feel so justified by my *mens conscia recti* (as far as at least as endeavoring to do my duty, and no more than it can go,) as well as by the expressed opinions of the many who saw fit to make themselves acquainted with the true facts underlying the sophistry of the surface, that I can afford to let the matters die their own death. It is therefore with extreme repugnance that I find myself forced to revert to what I would wish to forget, while I do so with no desire to attempt the Augean task of cleansing that history from all that has been falsely attached to it. I prefer to follow the course of proving by future events, that my character is not such as imputed to me in those papers, if more favorable opportunities shall be vouchsafed to me. But I find one subject commented upon in such terms as forbid in common justice to my honor, a continuance of silence, now that they have been brought to light. I refer to Major Best's remarks upon my charges against Lieutenant Merrill, of July 20th, and I enclose herewith a statement of the facts connected thereto (as far as I was concerned,) for the simple purpose of meeting the closing paragraph of the endorsement of July 22d, and the whole tenor of the letter of July 24th, as well as in the hope that the opinion that my 'agency in the matter' throughout, was reprehensible and unworthy of my position, and trust may thereby be throttled as it deserves. The interests of discipline alone (since Major Best continues to be my post commander,) restrain me from giving vent to my outraged feelings in suitable denunciation, while the answer contained in one of his endorsements, that I am a self-constituted martyr, consoles me with the reflection that I am thus smothered with quite a noble army of such whose misfortunes have associated with him. Very respectfully, etc.,

"JOHN C. WHITE, Capt. 1st Art., Commanding Post."

Said letter containing the malicious and unauthorized imputation, that certain official letters and endorsements therein referred to, written and forwarded to superior authority by the post commander of Fort Warren, Massachusetts, Major C. L. Best, 1st Artillery, and which, as alleged in said letter, culminated in his (Captain John C. White's) trial by Court-martial, had been improperly suppressed by him, Major Best, from his (Captain White's) knowledge; and also the further untruthful affirmation that said letters and endorsements so forwarded, or some of them, were false, or had been falsified by the said Major Best. Captain White pleaded not guilty to the charge, admitted the facts in the specification down to the end of his letter, and not guilty to the remainder. The Court found him guilty of specification and charge, and sentenced him "To be suspended from rank and command for two months, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his battery may be serving, for the same period." The Dept. Commander (Major-General Hancock) approved the proceedings, finding, and sentence in G. C.-M. O. 2, Jan. 10, Dept. East.

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. Corpus Christi, Tex.; L. Jackson Bks. La.; M. G. Little Rock Bks. Ark.

Transfers.—1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, from Bat. L to H; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, from Bat. H to L. Lieut. Reed will proceed to Jackson Bks. La., and join his battery (S. O. 3, Jan. 12, W. D.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Flatbush Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. B. Batterlee is ordered to appear before the Board of Examination in New York City, for transfer to the Ordnance Dept. (S. O. 3, Jan. 13, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, Capt. George F. Barstow, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., to take effect upon the completion of his duties as J.-A. of G. C.-M. appointed by S. O. 230, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Cal.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John P. Story, Acting Signal Officer, will proceed to New York City on public business, under special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barranca, Fla.; H. Newport Bks. Ky.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Assigned to Duty.—In compliance with G. O. 84, series of 1880, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Colonel 5th Art., assumes command of the Dept. of South (G. O. 2, Jan. 6, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, Fort Barranca, Fla. (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. S.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. D. M. Scott, six months, to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 3, Jan. 13, W. D.).

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to San Antonio, Tex., for the 1st Inf. (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. I. Fort Omer d'Alene, Idaho T.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. Camp Spokane, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

* P. O. address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Maginnis, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

* Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. G. E. Head, president; Capt. Charles Hobart, 1st Lieut. J. P. Thompson, William Gerlach, 2d Lieut. L. W. Cooke, F. P. Fremont, members, and 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Missoula, M. T., Jan. 18 (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Wm. Mitchell and 2d Lieut. Wm. E. P. French, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., Jan. 31 (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, D. D.).

Capt. Wm. H. Penrose.—Before a General Court-martial at Fort Missoula, Montana, on the 11th of Nov., 1880, Capt. Wm. H. Penrose was tried on the following charges: 1.—"Insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Additional Charges: 1.—"Drunkenness upon duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War." 2.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The accused pleaded Not Guilty to all the charges. The Court found him Not Guilty under Specification 1, of the 1st additional charge, which alleges drunkenness on a certain day, and

Not Guilty on the specification of gambling and drinking on another particular day, but found him Guilty under the remaining charges and specifications, (including the specification that he violated his pledge of total abstinence) and sentenced him "to be dismissed the service." Approved by Dept. Comdr., and by Gen. Sherman, also by the President, "but in view of long service of the accused, and the gallant record made by him during the war of the Rebellion, it is mitigated to suspension from rank on half pay for the period of one year."

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; C. Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. T.; F. H. Fort Bridger, Wyo. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. J. O'Brien and 2d Lieut. C. W. Mason, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Russell, Wyo. T., Jan. 10 (S. O. 3, Jan. 4, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Assigned to Duty.—2d Lieut. Walter H. Chaffield will report to the C. O. Columbus Bks. Ohio, for duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, W. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Ezra P. Ewers, president; 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice, Adj. H. K. Bailey, 2d Lieut. O. F. Long, S. W. Miller, members, and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Logan, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., Jan. 25 (S. O. 7, Jan. 8, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. D. McCook.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. K. White River Agency, Colo.; F. G. Fort Lyons, Colo.; D. H. Fort Garland, Colo.; I. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. S. Baker, Camp on White River, Colo. (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. Williams, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Lincoln, D. T., Jan. 19 (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. D.).

Special Service.—Capt. George L. Browning will report to Supt. General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty as Act. Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O. 3, Jan. 14, W. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. E. Benicia Bks. Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks. Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.; M. I. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.; F. Fort Sidney, Neb.; A. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. T.; E. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsen, Neb.; K. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G. Fort Robinson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. Edwin Pollock, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. Dist. of New Mexico, will, on Dec. 31, make the quarterly inspection of money accounts of the disbursing officers at these Hdqrs for the 4th quarter, 1880 (S. O. 159, Dec. 28, D. N. M.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; P. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William L. Kellogg, president; Capt. James A. P. Hampson, Francis E. Lacey, 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, Charles E. Botsford, members, and 1st Lieut. John P. Stretch, Adj. J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 14 (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. E.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; C. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.; A. Camp Porter, M. T. (P. O. address via Bismarck, Dak.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. C. Beach and 2d Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, members, G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Jan. 19 (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; K. Fort Verde, A. T.; D. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; C. H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Assigned to Duty.—Capt. H. G. Brown is assigned to duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp until further orders (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. T.).

Capt. H. G. Brown is relieved from further duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arkansas, for duty on his staff (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, D. T.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Fred A. Smith, Adj., is relieved from temporary duty as Act. Asst. Adj. Gen. Dept. of Arizona, to take effect Dec. 27, 1880 (S. O. 167, Dec. 24, D. A.).

Resigned.—The resignation of Captain John J. Clague, Commissary of Subsistence, of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 12th Infantry, only, has been accepted by the President to take effect December 15, 1880 (S. O. 3, Jan. 6, W. D.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; A. B. C. D. E. new post on Rio de la Plata, via Animas City, Colo.

* On temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Colo.

Change of Station.—Co. I (Auman's), now at Socorro, N. M., is relieved from temporary duty at Colorado, N. M., and will return to its proper station at Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Dec. 28, to C. O. Co. I, to proceed with his company at once, by rail, from Colorado to Socorro, N. M., leaving one non-commissioned officer and six men at Colorado to protect property it may be necessary to leave there, and carry out certain orders, are confirmed (S. O. 159, Dec. 28, D. N. M.).

The telegraphic instructions of Dec. 31, 1880, authorizing Capt. William Auman to go to Colorado, N. M., to superintend shipment of Government property, and settle his Quartermaster's account, and return to Socorro, N. M., are confirmed (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. N. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Montgomery Bryant, president; Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, Gilbert S. Carpenter, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Warren, Julius E. Quentin, 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Gustin, Frank F. Eastman, members, and Capt. Samuel McConihe, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Douglas, U. T., Jan. 12 (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Lieut. W. A. Kimball, seven months (S. O. 3, Jan. 13, W. D.).

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Salt Lake City, U. T., for the 14th Inf. (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, W. D.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. Fort Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.; K. Fort Selden, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Temporary duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., in the field.

Change of Station.—The station of Co. I (McKibbin's) is changed from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Marcy, N. M. 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish will proceed at once via Colorado, N. M., and thence by rail, with fifteen men of the company, to Fort Marcy, and upon arrival relieve 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adj. 9th Cav., of the command of that post. 2d Lieut. A. B. Paxton, with the remainder of the company (which will include mechanics and such other men of the company as may be on duty in the Q. M. Dept.), will remain on temporary duty at Fort Bliss until further orders (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Dec. 23, to C. O. Fort Craig, N. M., to send 2d Lieut. J. W. Benet, 15th Inf., in charge of detachments of 9th Cav. and 13th Inf. to Fort Wingate, N. M., and to direct him upon completion of that duty to join his company at Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty, are confirmed (S. O. 159, Dec. 28, D. N. M.).

Gallantry Commended.—Hdqrs 15th Inf., Fort Stanton, N. M., Dec. 4, 1880.—General Orders No. 13.—The Regimental Commander takes great pleasure in expressing to the command his high appreciation and commendation of the gallantry and soldierly conduct of Capt. C. H. Conrad, 15th Inf., and his command, consisting of his company (O), in an engagement with hostile Indians at the Mesalero Indian Agency, South Fork, N. M., on Dec. 2, 1880. The command, in endeavoring to prevent certain renegade Indians—among whom were "Muchacho Negro" and "Muchacho Loco," two of the worst Indians in the tribe—from leaving the reservation, were fired upon by said renegades and the supposed friendly Indians of the camp, which latter furnished arms to the renegades. The result of this engagement is as follows: Musicians Lewis Monroe, Co. H, 15th Inf., gunshot wound, shoulder, slightly; Private William Fett, Co. C, 15th Inf., gunshot wound, thigh, not dangerously. "Muchacho Negro" was badly wounded; another Indian is supposed to have been killed. Four of the renegades were made prisoners. By order of Colonel Buell: GEO. H. KINZIE, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 15th Inf.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Cummings, N. M., will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Serg. Henry Welch, Co. D, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and H. San Antonio, Tex.; I. K. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. B. C. F. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. E. G. Fort Davis, Tex.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic order, of Jan. 1, to the C. O. Dist. of the Pecos, directing Capt. Merritt Barber to proceed to N. Y. City, as member G. C. M. to meet there on Jan. 18, is confirmed (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, Fort Concho, Tex., one month (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, M. D. M.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; K. E. Fort Pembina, D. T.; B. Camp Porter, M. T. P. O. address via Bismarck, Dakota.)

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin will report in person at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, D. D.).

G. C. M. Service.—1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, member, G. C. M. at Fort Lincoln, D. T., Jan. 19 (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, D. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. C. Fort Hays, Kas.; I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.

On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 4, Jan. 5, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; F. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Change of Station.—So much of par. 7, S. O. 243, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, as directs Co. B, 20th Inf., to proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., is revoked, and Co. H, 20th Inf., will proceed to that station and take post (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, Fort McIntosh, Tex., one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. T.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Clark, Texas; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; K. San Antonio, Tex.; B. C. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Change of Station.—So much of par. 7, S. O. 243, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, as directs Co. B, 22d Inf., to proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., is revoked, and Co. H, 20th Inf., will proceed to that station and take post (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. T.).

Major A. L. Hough is relieved from further duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and take station (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. T.).

Assigned to Station.—In connection with sec. 4, par. 7, S. O. 243, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, Cos. B and C will take station at Fort Duncan, Tex.; thus designating two companies of the regiment for that post, instead of one, as formerly directed (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, D. T.).

Detached Service.—Col. D. S. Stanley will proceed to Galveston, Tex., and thence to Forts Brown and Ringgold, Tex., on official business. From the latter post he will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., direct, or via Fort Brown and Galveston, as circumstances at the time may demand (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. T.).

At his own request, 2d Lieut. E. O. O. Ord, Jr., is relieved from the further operation of par. 8, S. O. 241, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, and will report, through the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., to 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Clark, Tex. On the completion of the duty, Lieut. Ord will proceed to Fort Duncan, Tex., there to await the arrival of his company (S. O. 4, Jan. 6, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Capt. D. C. Poole, Recruiting Officer (B. O., Jan. 7, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, one day (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. T.).

Recruits.—The C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward the 22d Inf. recruits to Fort Clark, Tex., for assignment, by the regimental commander, to companies thereof, and to arrive (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, D. T.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and K. Fort Dodge, Kas.; G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. Ft. Wallace, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. Cantonment on the Uncompaghe; H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

G. C. M. Service.—Capt. G. A. Goodale, 1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M., P. T. Brodick, Adj., and 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, members, and 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Dodge, Kas., Jan. 13 (S. O. 5, Jan. 6, D. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. G. Fort Supply, I. T.; E. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. F. Fort Sill, I. T.; B. C. I. K. Unassigned.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William H. W. James, Adj. Fort Supply, Ind. T., one month (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, M. D. M.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, 25th Inf., will report for temporary duty with Co. H, 16th Inf., at the Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. H. B. Quimby, twenty-three days (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. D.).

Military Academy.—The resignation of Cadet Frederick A. Kribs, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, is accepted to date Jan. 10, 1881 (S. O., Jan. 12, W. D.).

Conditional Cadets Barron, Brannock, De Witt, Gill, and Jones have been ordered to be discharged on account of deficiency of studies. Cadets Beer, Dreher, Lawton, and Putnam have been granted leave, without pay, to next July, and will then join new 4th Class. The resignation of Conditional Cadet Chas. E. Teyman has been accepted (S. O., Jan. 14, W. D.).

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf., on certain articles of camp and garrison equipage at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 198, Dec. 30, M. D. P.).

Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav., on eight cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. L, 8th Cav. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. T.).

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., Jan. 10. Detail: Seven officers of the 3d Cav., and two of the 4th Inf.

At Fort Douglas, U. T., Jan. 12. Detail: Eight officers of the 14th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Dodge, Kas., Jan. 13. Detail: Five officers of the 23d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Missoula, M. T., Jan. 13. Detail: Seven officers of the 3d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Jan. 19. Detail: Two officers of the 7th Cav., and one each of the Med. Dept., 7th Inf., 17th Inf., and Ord. Dept., and two of the 11th Inf.

At Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 12. Detail: Eight officers of the 1st Art.

At Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 14. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Keogh, M. T., Jan. 25. Detail: Six officers of the 5th Inf., one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 2d Cav.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Jan. 31. Detail: Five officers of the 2d Cav.; two of the 3d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

Boise Barracks Improvements.—The past summer has been a note worthy one so far as improvements at the military post are concerned. One is now in process of construction—a dam and reservoir, to supply the post with pure water, which will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of officers and men. A dam 60 by 30 feet has been erected on Cottonwood creek, 3,800 feet south-east of the hospital building, the water line of which, when filled, will be about 80 feet above the hospital roof. This excavation will be floored and cased with 2-inch plank, and when completed will contain 160,000 gallons of water, which will be conducted through 4-inch wrought iron pipe to the distributing reservoir on the hill back of the officers' quarters. This reservoir will be octagonal in shape, of brick, cemented outside and inside, and will hold 50,000 gallons of water. From this reservoir the water will be conducted to the officers' quarters, barracks and stables. Hydrants will be placed in front of the officers' quarters for irrigating the bench, and several fire plugs will be distributed on the grounds. Part of the iron and lead pipe has been delivered, and over 30,000 pounds are now on the way. The cost of this improvement will approximate \$8,500. The work will be finished this spring. Over \$10,000 has been expended in repairs and improvements this year. Appropriation has been made for fencing the entire post reserve. This work will also be completed this coming summer. Gateways will be placed where the fence crosses the highways and approaches to the town. A comfortable new school house has been erected and will be ready for occupancy in a short time.—Boise Statesman.

Christmas Eve at Fort Robinson.—A correspondent of the JOURNAL at Fort Robinson, Neb., writes: "Christmas eve has come in true wintry shape at our charming little post. The ground, as far as the eye can reach, is clothed in a mantle of snow. Retreat has sounded. The boys in blue, in their comfortable quarters, after a hard day's work, are chatting and laughing, as they prepare themselves with unusual exactness for the coming festivities. Having given the finishing touch to their simple toilets, they form in small groups, some walk up and down the barracks, others are seated on their little cots, while the more anxious ones assemble on the porches of their quarters, regardless of cold northwestern blasts that sweep through Telegraph Canon, to await the first notes of church call. Hark! here come the notes on the cold night air; the doors of the soldiers' barracks are thrust open; a moment later the parade ground is alive with eager crowds, as they hurry to the scene of festivities.

"As the expectant throngs push into the warm building, they are met by Chaplain Simpson, who, with kindly face and outstretched hands, is welcoming all who enter. When all are comfortably seated, the accomplished daughter of Chaplain Simpson takes her place at the organ. Only respect for the sanctity of the place prevents an outburst of applause. After several hymns by the choir of the chapel, the Chaplain, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, calls to mind that this joyous gathering is held in honor of the birth of our Lord and Saviour.

"Then he invites all present to partake of the bounteous repast, which, with the generous assistance of the officers and ladies of the post, he has been able to provide. Pleasure is depicted on the countenance of every guest.

"To-day, Dec. 27, all work has been suspended; the greater portion of the boys in blue are enjoying themselves in pterilegistic sports, while others are off sleigh-riding. Though isolated in the wilds of northwestern Nebraska, few if any of our 'brothers in blue' have enjoyed their Christmas of 1880 any better than we at Fort Robinson. J. J. P."

Fort Stevenson, D. T.—A correspondent of the Bismarck Tribune, writing Dec. 31, from this post, says:

Capt. C. O. Bawn, 7th U. S. Infantry, who has for some weeks been seriously ill, is now convalescent, and steadily

improving under the skillful and careful treatment of Dr. Hill, post surgeon at this place. Lieut. George H. Wright, 7th Infantry, is commanding officer during the captain's illness.

Lieut. Douglass with Corporal Platt, Company I, and Corporal McKane, Company G, 7th Infantry, started for the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 20th inst., having in charge James Scott, Company H, 6th Infantry, who was arrested at this post last fall for desertion and has since been in confinement here.

Lieut. Van Orsdale, 7th Infantry, is now acting the triple role of company commander of Company I, A. A. C. and A. A. Q. M. Under his prompt, energetic and well directed management as A. A. Q. M. the shops and other buildings which were destroyed by fire on the 10th inst., are rapidly being replaced by substantial log structures.

The sleighing is excellent about the post and is being thoroughly enjoyed by the officers and their families. We are having pretty solid winter weather now, sufficiently so, at least, to keep us constantly reminded of the fact that we are located not far from 47½ degrees north latitude. Duty is pretty severe on the boys this winter, but owing to the great improvements which have been made throughout the post, and especially the enlisted men's quarters, since the advent of the two companies of the 7th, we are getting along quite as comfortably as could be expected so far north.

Mr. Sut Winston has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Douglass, so that he now resides in the most fashionable part of town.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Our correspondent at this point writes, Jan. 9: 2d Lieut. F. B. McCoy, 24th Inf., has reported at this depot. All the young officers, recently appointed from civil life, who were ordered to report here for preliminary instruction, are now present. They are a very agreeable acquisition to society at the post.

A General Court-martial, of which Major and Surg. W. M. Notson is president, and 1st Lieut. M. Markland, 1st Inf., is Judge-Advocate, has been in session for a week trying men accused of desertion and theft.

The number of disposable recruits, including colored, now at the depot, exceeds 800, of whom 50 are to leave to-morrow for assignment, at Santa Fe, to the 15th Inf. Lieuts. Kirkman and Burnham will conduct them there, and Dr. Steigars accompanies the detachment. Four artificers are also ordered to Fort Wayne, Mich., for the 10th Inf., and ten recruits to Atlanta for Co. F, 5th Art. Lieut. Markland conducts the letter.

The total number of men enlisted and received at this depot during the past year was 1,230, against 1,097 during the previous year.

The green-eyed monster moved Lance Corporal E. E. Hamilton, of Co. E, to make an attempt to murder another soldier of this garrison, a W. Burnworth, and then to desert. Hamilton had instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, accusing her of undue predilection for Burnworth. Finding the latter seated in a house near the garrison, where his wife, some other women, and an ex-soldier, C. Walter, were engaged in conversation, Hamilton without a word pulled a revolver and fired twice at Burnworth, whom he missed. The second shot, however, struck Walter in the breast. Luckily, the suspender-buckle was there and did its duty, switching the bullet on to a side track, where it telescoped into a wooden partition. No lives lost. Hamilton incontinently fled, and now the civil, as well as military, authorities are whistling for him.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following despatch has been received at the War Department through the regular channels:

CAMP POPLAR AGENCY, Jan. 6, 1881.

To Breck, Adj. Gen. of the Dept. of Dakota, Minn.:

Your despatch of the 4th inst. received. We all feel grateful to the department commander for his kind words to us, and he can rest assured that we are ready to carry out his plans to the letter. Since the 2d inst., when it became necessary to resort to extreme measures against the hostiles, I have shown nothing but kindness to them, and have abstained from taking any steps which might have any effect on Sitting Bull's movement. He, with about 150 warriors, is about fifty miles from here now, and I am ready and able to bring him whenever such duty is intrusted to my hands. When the peaceful negotiations of Major Brotherton are ended I am ready to move against the remaining hostiles, and am fortunate enough in the appointment of my command to be sure of success. This morning I started the hostiles under command of Capt. J. M. Bell with his company (F, 7th Cavalry) for Buford. There are over three hundred souls, seventy-four of whom are full grown bucks, Gall and the Crows on foot, the Blackhorns in a shakies up, and the women and children in wagons. The number of horses will reach only about one hundred and fifty, as I have given about forty of them to the Yanktonnais who assisted, and as many of them are yet hidden in the hills. Capt. Bell, with the prisoners, will reach Buford by the 10th inst., and I think it well that his company should be kept there for guard duty. The detachment of the 7th Infantry under the command of Lieut. Booth I would desire to keep here for the present. They are all good marksmen and serve the artillery pieces. Nothing heard yet of the train from Fort Keogh. I am unable to purchase more hay in this country at any price, and the animals are now eating willow branches, but they are doing well. Thermometer 28 degrees below zero this morning, with much snow falling, but we can move whenever told to do so, and I think it will have to be done.

ILGAS, Major.

DECISION AS TO SALE OF FUEL TO OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1880.

To the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The communication of Lieut. W. H. Miller, 1st Cav., dated November 10, 1880, which was forwarded by you November 27, 1880, asking decision upon the following questions, has been received, viz.:

1st. Can an officer on leave of absence residing in a town near a military post purchase fuel at said post as prescribed in General Orders No. 40, A. G. O., 1878?

2d. Can the family of an officer stationed at another post purchase fuel at a post near which the family resides?

3d. Can an officer on sick leave of absence purchase fuel under General Orders No. 40, A. G. O., 1878?

In reply to the first question, you are advised that the right of officers to purchase fuel is now regulated by the same conditions as was the issue of fuel to them under the regulations in force at time of the passage of the act of June 18, 1878, i. e. fuel is sold only in such cases as those in which it was formerly issued. (See enclosed copy of a letter from the

quartermaster-general to Capt. J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., dated November 23, 1878.)

Under date of April 5, 1879, the Adjutant-General of the Army furnished to this office a copy of a communication to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, dated April 4, 1879, informing him that the Secretary of War "decides that fuel must be drawn at the post at which the person entitled to the allowance is stationed." (Copy of decision herewith enclosed.)

Under the advice of the Judge-Advocate-General, of September 6, 1878, which was approved by the Secretary of War September 9, 1878, an officer on sick leave of absence is not entitled to purchase fuel under the provisions of General Orders No. 40, A. G. O., 178. (Copy of decision enclosed.)

Very respectfully, etc.,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

GENERAL E. O. C. ORD.

The following interesting correspondence between the General of the Army and Senator Maxey of Texas tells its own story, and is highly creditable to all concerned:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1880.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying Senate bill, 1922, for the relief of Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General Edward C. Ord, which has been referred by the Senate to the Committee on Military Affairs and by that committee to me for investigation and report to the committee, and I respectfully invite your attention to the following points: How long you have known Gen. Ord, and what is your estimate of him as an officer and gentleman, and of his services to the country; what is his physical condition as well as mental, and what are his habits: if you have personal knowledge of his condition as respects property; and if your reply should be that he is a poor man, then state, if you can, what special demands have been upon his purse and how long have those special demands existed? In calling your special attention to these points I beg not to be understood as desiring a limit upon your reply, but shall be much gratified to have it as full as you deem proper to make it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,

of Senate Military Committee and Sub-Committee in charge.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, MADISON SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1880.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, United States Senate, Washington:

MY DEAR SIR: I am here for a few days, as you can well understand, subject to constant interruptions; but as you doubtless want an early answer to your questions I will give them somewhat categorically.

First—How long have I known Gen. Ord? Answer—Since June, 1836.

Second—What is my estimate of him as an officer and gentleman and of his services to his country? Answer—It would need a volume to record all this. See Cullum's "History of the West Point Graduates, Class of 1839." He has been a prominent actor in every war since 1839—Florida, Mexico, Rogue River, Oregon, the Civil War, etc.; always on duty at the most exposed points; wounded many times, never sick nor absent. He has had all the hard knocks of service, and never on soft or fancy duty. He has always been called on when hard duty was expected and never flinched. He was a corps commander and at the close of the war commander-in-chief of the Army of the James, and I have always understood that his skillful, hard march the night before was one of the chief causes of Lee's surrender. His habits have always been good and he is the impersonation of honesty and fidelity to the Government.

Third—What is his physical condition, as well as mental, and what his habits? Answer—As a young man he was noted for his physical endurance, and what he has endured since was enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men. When I saw him last, about two years ago, he was the same hardy man, and I infer he is still unusually vigorous and strong for his years, now 62. His mental strength is the same as ever, as evinced by his orders, his written letters, and accounts.

Fourth—Respecting my personal knowledge of his condition as to money, property, etc. Answer—I know of my own knowledge that he has always, since 1840, contributed largely to the care of his father, mother, and to the education of a sister. Since about 1855, when he married in San Francisco, he has been charged with the expenses of a large family—I think seven or eight children, their education and preparation for life. He has been ordered about very often at heavy personal expense; never attempted any speculation in property, even in the temptations of California in 1848-9; never engaged in any lucrative business to supplement his small pay as lieutenant or captain, and I am informed that to-day has not laid up the money needed to bring his family from San Antonio to Washington City, his home in 1835, which he then left a boy. He well knew he was subject to be retired during 1880, but hoped and begged for promotion to major-general first, so as to have the advantage of the increased pay. He is a pure and thorough officer, but singularly unfitted to embark in any civil occupation. I hope your bill will be passed quickly that our great and rich country may soon be relieved of the imputation of turning out to charity so worthy a public servant and one who has helped to establish our national fame. With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

MUT. BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, SIGNAL CORPS.

At a meeting of the Mutual Benefit Association, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, held at the Chief Signal Office to-day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, S. W. Rhode.
Vice-President, John T. Coughlin.
Treasurer, F. M. M. Beall.
Secretary, H. E. Williams.
Assistant Secretary, John T. McLean.
Members of the Finance and Executive Committee, H. J. Penrod, G. H. King, and E. P. Callaway.

This Association, which was organized in 1878, is reported in a very flourishing condition with \$185 in the treasury.

H. E. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1881.

A PETITION has been in circulation on the New York Cotton Exchange favoring the passage of the bill now before Congress to grant an American register to the obelisk steamer *Dessoug*.

The ball which came off on Friday night, Jan. 7, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, proved a great success.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

MR. BENNETT, of the Winchester Arms Company, was in Washington this week.

CAPT. EADS and Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, appeared before the Committee on Commerce Thursday morning at 9.30 o'clock to present their views concerning the Mississippi River improvement and the reservoir system.

The sentence of dismissal from the Army, passed upon Capt. W. H. Penrose, 3d Inf., Brevet Brig.-General U. S. A., has been commuted by Mr. Hayes to suspension of rank and forfeiture of one-half pay for one year.

The quarters at the Washington Arsenal are being put in shape slowly for the troops at Fort McHenry, who are impatient, the Washington Post reports, "to leave that cesspool of disease, which is now invaded by rats from the vessels repaired at the dry-dock there."

CAPT. H. W. HOWGATE is reported in Florida, looking after his orange plantation.

MRS. HAZEN, wife of Gen. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Office, has arrived in town. Mrs. Hazen is the daughter of one of the grandest of men, so far as the head and heart are concerned—the Hon. Washington McLean, the veteran editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Riggs has Gen. and Mrs. Hazen among its guests.—Washington Post.

MRS. COL. FARQUHAR, who assisted in doing the honors so acceptably at the Army and Navy ball in Washington Monday evening, is a daughter of the late Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, so much esteemed while he was a Representative in Congress from Michigan.

CAPT. GEO. A. KENSEL, 5th Artillery, sends the following petition to Congress: 1st. That he is the third captain of artillery in the line of the Army, and has served nearly 26 years as an officer of the Army and nearly 19 years as a captain, and he is third for promotion to the grade of major in the artillery arm of the Service—that to deprive him of his rights—by legislative enactment for the benefit of others, would be to inflict on him an injury similar in kind to sentence of a Court-martial for grave military offence. Hence he protests against the bills S. 1008 and S. 83, for the relief of W. A. Winder and Dunbar B. Ransom. Winder, he states, "resigned his commission in the 3d Artillery of his own volition in 1866, having served as captain less than five years, and Ransom was dismissed from the 3d Artillery after 11 years' service as captain. They have no more claim to come back into the Service than any other citizen—no injustice having been done to either of them, and to legislate them back above the grade of 2d lieutenant would be to do a manifest injustice to every officer below them, and to greatly injure the Service by depriving officers of the chief incentive to honorable and faithful service—the expectation and right to promotion."

A STORY is told of Gen. Sherman's old staff to the effect that on one occasion the governor of one of the States, who met the six members of the staff with the General, complimented them by saying that he never saw five finer looking officers in one group. Six hats were at once lifted in acknowledgment of the compliment, and then the dispute began as to who was the omitted sixth man. After some discussion five of the staff united in the opinion that it must be Anderson. The General seems determined to keep up the reputation of his staff in all respects, good looks not excepted, as his recent appointments show. Col. Morrow certainly maintains the reputation of Pennsylvania in this respect.

On Monday evening (Jan. 10) a brilliant company met at Masonic Temple, Washington, for the first series of four balls to be given by the "Army and Navy Assembly Club." The room was handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens; dancing began at nine, the German led by Lieut. Remy, U. S. N., at 11 o'clock. Supper was set in an adjoining room. The guests were received by Mrs. Lieut.-Commander Dickens, wife of the president of the club, assisted by other ladies. Many distinguished members of the Army and Navy and of the diplomatic corps were present. The toilets were exceptionally rich, and many beautiful faces lent them attraction. It was altogether an elegant and successful affair. The remaining three balls will be given on Jan. 24, Feb. 7 and 21. The club is open for membership: 1st. To all officers in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in good standing. 2d. To such others, not members of either Service, who may be elected to membership by a majority vote of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee have power in all cases to decide upon the eligibility of a candidate for membership. Every member is required to pay into the treasury of the club by the 1st of December, ten dollars, and by the first of the following January an additional ten dollars, which sum entitles him to all the privileges of the club for the year. Invitations are sent by the club to distinguished persons temporarily in Washington, members of Congress, and others whom it is decided to thus honor.

COL. MARTIN, A. A.-G., has finally been relieved from his official duties at the A.-G. Office, and he will leave Washington this week for his new post at San Antonio, Texas, which is fortunately a very pleasant post. Gen. McKeever, A. A.-G., has moved his office into the one previously occupied by Col. Martin. Gen. McKeever has relieved Col. Corbin from direct charge of the recruiting branch in the A.-G. Office. The record book will hereafter be found in Col. Corbin's office.

GEN. SACKETT, I.-G., U. S. A., will not assume charge of his office in Washington before the first of February.

THE Hon. Martin I. Townsend was paid in May, 1880, out of the "Army contingency fund" for professional services in the case of Cadet Whittaker, \$764.15. So these services were not altogether a "labor of love," on the part of Mr. Townsend.

COL. R. I. DODGE, A. D. C., having recovered from his in-

disposition, has gone to New York for a few days before resuming his duties at Army Headquarters.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A.-G. Office during the week ending Jan. 13, 1881: Jan. 7, Surg. E. J. Bailey, U. S. A., lodging at the Ebbitt House, on ten days' leave of absence; Col. C. W. Foster, Capt. A. Q. M., on seven days' leave of absence, at the Ebbitt House. Jan. 8, Capt. H. Jackson, 7th Cavalry, one month's leave of absence, stopping at 1436 Corcoran street; Capt. J. C. DeGross, U. S. A., retired, at the Ebbitt House; Capt. James Gillies, A. Q. M., at 1105 H street. Jan. 10, Col. W. W. Sanders, Major, at Ebbitt House; Post Chaplain Geo. Robinson, U. S. A., at 1406 18th street, on leave of absence until Feb. 11, 1881; 2d Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., on leave of absence, at 2024 G street; Major James H. Wasson, Paymaster, U. S. A., at the Ebbitt House, on leave of absence; Major J. G. Turnbull, Capt. 3d Art'y, on leave of absence till Feb. 10, lodging at 2017 F street; 2d Lieut. H. B. Quimby, 25th Inf., on leave of absence till Feb. 1, at the Ebbitt House. Jan. 11, 1st Lieut. George E. Albee, U. S. A., retired, stopping at the Ebbitt House; Capt. James W. Cuyler, at Wormley's Hotel; Col. H. Clay Wood, A. A.-G., at the Ebbitt House. Jan. 12, Capt. Herman Schreiner, U. S. A., retired, at No. 517 13th street; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art'y, on leave till Feb. 6, 1881, at 1901 I street; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., on leave till Feb. 13, at St. James Hotel. Jan. 13, Capt. D. C. Poole, 22d Inf., on leave till Jan. 23, at No. 8 Lafayette Square.

LIEUT. J. H. WILLARD, Corps of Engineers, has succeeded Lieut. Griffin as Adjutant at Willet's Point, New York Harbor.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA, laid up at Governor's Island with a broken leg, is rapidly convalescing, and daily attends to a large mass of correspondence.

LIEUT. COMMANDER H. H. GORRINGE, U. S. N., delivered an address on Monday evening, Jan. 10, before the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, in the Brick Church, at 5th avenue and 37th street, New York, on the subject of "Obelisks." In reference to the monolith with which his own name is imperishably associated, he said: "Cleopatra had nothing to do with our obelisk. She died eight years before it was removed by the Romans from Heliopolis to Alexandria, for, as you are doubtless aware, the Latin and Greek inscription on the claw of the copper crab, found between it and its pedestal, states that it was re-erected at Alexandria in the eighth year of Augustus, which corresponds to the twenty-third before Christ." Making a brief reference to his own labors, he added:

I wish you never to dissociate me from my profession; remember that in the naval service there are many officers capable of more difficult undertakings. It is a sad mistake to suppose that because we have no wars on hand or likely to occur, there is nothing for a navy to do. In the matter of explorations and surveys of comparatively unknown regions for the benefit of commerce, there is work enough to keep busy every ship and every officer and man in the Navy; I was going to say, for centuries. Officers of the Navy are now in the Arctic regions accomplishing that which must bring glory and honor to the American nation, on a vessel furnished and fitted by the matchless liberality of a private citizen. There is no parallel case; and I have the opportunity of commanding to your thoughtful consideration the fact that a relief expedition should be fitted out at once, so as to arrive in the Arctic regions by June. De Long is equal to his task. I know him; he combines perfect fearlessness with extraordinary force of will and stability of character and a talented mind, that will enable him to overcome obstacles and conquer success; but we must remember that his ship is small, his supplies very limited, and he has had to contend with forces of nature of which we can form no adequate conception. We must not, we cannot, not allow him and his party to meet the fate that befell Franklin.

THE New Orleans Democrat, says: The Mexican Government gives to Captain Eads's proposed company the right to build a ship railway across the Isthmus: grants it 1,000,000 acres of land on the shore of the Pacific and empowers it to collect a toll of \$5 per ton on the freight of a ship and cargo passing over the road. Right is also given for a railroad and telegraph line. In return for this Captain Eads agrees to carry on the railroad all ships of war, munitions, mails, etc., free of charge. The building of the road must begin within two years and be completed in ten years from May 1, 1881. Mexico will allow Captain Eads to secure the aid of the foreign governments to guarantee dividends, and Captain Eads is satisfied that the United States Government will endorse the plan up to \$50,000,000. Captain Eads is in Washington.

ONE of the Ponca commission appointed by the President telegraphs from the Indian Territory, January 6, as follows: "Council enthusiastically and unanimously indorsed agreement of Ponca delegation when in Washington. Leave tomorrow for Dakota." The agreement referred to is the paper signed by the Ponca chiefs when present in Washington requesting that their lands in Dakota be sold, and that they be permitted to remain in the Indian Territory and make the lands at present occupied by them their permanent home.

CAPT. JAMES W. CUYLER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is on a short visit to Baltimore, Md., when he will remain until about Jan. 14, when he will return to Cincinnati. His address, while in Baltimore, is the Maryland Club, 49 Franklin street.

MAJOR-GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., Rear-Admiral Geo. F. Emmons, U. S. N., and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John P. Nicholson, U. S. Y., have been selected as delegates from the Pennsylvania Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., to the Congress of the order to be held in Philadelphia on the 13th of next April.

In a recent conversation ex-Secretary Thompson said: "Nothing that I have done, or am likely to do, will interrupt the harmony existing between myself and the members of the Government. I am, moreover, an American to the backbone, and shall see to it that neither the principles of the

Monroe doctrine nor the treaty obligations of this country shall be violated by the construction of the Panama Canal.

The General Court-martial for the trial of Capt. John C. White, 1st U. S. Artillery, at Fort Warren, Mass., closed on Friday morning last, and the finding of the court was forwarded to Gen. Hancock. The charges against Capt. White were preferred by Maj. Best, commander at the fort, and related to "conduct prejudicial to the discipline of the Army."

SENATORS WITHERS, Eaton and Blaine, the Senate sub-committee on the Army Appropriation bill, on Saturday, January 8, heard the Secretary of War, the Paymaster-General and the Chief of Ordnance in explanation of some of its details. The Senate sub-committee on the Fortifications Appropriation bill on the same day heard further argument from Gen. Benét in advocacy of an increase in the House provision for sea coast armament, and then gave place to Mr. Adams, of Pittsburgh, as the next witness, for Monday.

SECOND LIEUT. WALTER H. CHATFIELD, 5th Infantry, has been ordered to report in person to the commanding officer Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

THE San Antonio Express of Jan. 4 says: Gen. C. C. Angur arrived Sunday morning, and is stopping at the residence of Capt. J. W. Clous. His aides-de-camp have not yet arrived, but are expected the coming week.

EX-PRESIDENT AND MRS. GRANT will be the guests of Governor Cornell, at Albany, from Monday, January 17, to Friday the 21st. They will then go to Troy, accompanied by Governor and Mrs. Cornell. At both places elaborate preparations are making for public receptions of the ex-President.

It is said that Gen. Vogdes, who has recently been retired, will take up his residence at Fort Monroe, where his son is on duty.

THERE are yet six vacancies in the retired list of the Army. It is understood that these vacancies, or most of them, will be filled before the expiration of the term of the present administration. Promotions consequent upon them will have to be made. There are plenty of officers eligible to retirement. In fact, there are many more pegs than there are holes to put them in. The question involved is one which creates great interest in Army circles. The men eligible to retirement are very anxious and those who may possibly be promoted by such retirement are eager.—*Washington Star*.

LIEUT. CHARLES M. JOHNSON, 8th Cavalry, on leave of absence from the Department of Texas, has recently been visiting his father's family in Washington.

CAPT. RALPH CHANDLER, U. S. N., is residing with his family at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson.

MAJOR-GEN. SCHOFIELD paid a brief visit to Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island, on Wednesday, January 12.

OUR Washington correspondent states that Colonel F. T. Dent, 1st U. S. Artillery, (recently promoted) will not join his regiment at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, but will seek for restored health on sick leave for some months.

THE Vancouver Independent of Dec. 30, says: Capt. Jas. Miller, 2d Infantry, on his way to San Francisco, called at headquarters on Tuesday. Col. W. B. Parnell, captain 1st Cavalry, departed on Monday for San Francisco, in charge of two military convicts. Capt. J. A. Sladen, aide-de-camp to Gen. Howard, sailed from San Francisco on Tuesday, and is expected at headquarters to-morrow. The applications for enlistment at Fort Walls Walls are more than usually numerous this winter, enabling the officers to select more desirable men.

Maj. A. H. Nickerson, formerly Commissary of Subsistence of this Department, recently delivered a lecture on the battle of Gettysburg, at Myria, Ohio. On Tuesday evening the children of various officers at the garrison played the "Boston Dip" at the new hall, and made a fine entertainment for such young players. Gen. Frank Wheaton arrived at headquarters on Saturday, and on Tuesday departed for San Francisco to meet Gen. Howard, and receive from him command of the Department. Wm. McKicken, Surveyor General of Washington Territory, came over from Olympia last week, with his wife, and were the guests of Gen. O. D. Greene for several days, returning home on Christmas day.

On Sunday the family of Gen. O. O. Howard, Capt. J. A. Sladen and family, Lieut. C. E. S. Wood and family, will leave Vancouver Barracks on the steamer *Lurline* for Portland, from which port they will sail on the steamer of the 3d for San Francisco, en route to the Department of West Point. They leave behind many warm friends and pleasant associations made in a residence of several years on this coast, and these many friends regret their departure quite as earnestly as they wish a safe journey and pleasant abiding places for them in the future. The same paper in its previous week's issue said: Major Wm. R. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, arrived at the post on Monday from Walls Walls. General Howard's family are packing up, preparatory to removing to West Point. Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, in charge of the Indian school at Forest Grove, was at headquarters on Monday, on official business. The newspapers on the Pacific Coast without exception speak well of Gen. Howard when announcing his transfer to West Point. Lieut. T. W. Symons, U. S. Engineer Corps, went to the Sound on Monday, on business connected with the Government surveys. The father and brother of Lieut. D. Cornman, 21st Infantry, are now with him at Boise City, and will probably remain in the country. Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Infantry, went to San Francisco on the last steamer, on official business concerning a deserter from the Army. Lieut. Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report to Col. Gillespie, at Portland, Or., for duty under his immediate orders. On Friday Major John A. Hress, of the Ordnance Department, will start for San Francisco, having in charge a detachment of military prisoners. Gen. Howard will not return to

Vancouver, coming no farther than San Francisco. Capt. J. A. Sladen, aide-de-camp, will come on to Vancouver. Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, a recent graduate from West Point, has arrived at Walls Walls and gone on duty with Capt. Harris's company, 1st Cavalry. That new ambulance started out on Monday is wonderfully and fearfully ornamented in the striping. None but a Government contractor's artist could do that. Lieut. Wm. J. Turner, 2d Infantry, sailed for San Francisco on Monday, having a month's leave. He will there meet his family, who are returning from a visit to the east. We hear many favorable comments on the appointment of Gen. N. A. Miles to the command of this Department, and he will receive at headquarters a most hearty welcome. Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, who comes on business connected with the Skagit expedition, and Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Infantry, on leave, arrived at headquarters yesterday, from their station at Fort Townsend. Lieut. C. A. Booth, 1st Infantry, took charge of the Signal Office and Military Telegraph line at Dayton, W. T., about Dec. 1, relieving Lieut. Birkhimer, who has gone to the east. There are now stationed at Dayton Lieut. Booth, in command of the line, Sergt. Green, operator and chief clerk to the officer in charge, Sergt. Cassidy of the Signal Corps and Private Beckwith. Col. G. L. Gillespie, Engineering Corps, U. S. A., who under the advice of an attorney voted for member of Congress in Portland, Or., last November, was indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury last week for illegally voting. Col. Gillespie appeared in court, and finally paid a fine of \$200, and about \$50 costs. The *Colfax Gazette* relates that Mr. Clarence Harford, who travelled with Lieut. Kinzie from Okanagan to Camp Spokane, informs us that the lieutenant dreamed of his little son shooting Bessie Quinn on the night after the accident occurred. In the morning after the accident the lieutenant told his fellow traveler that he had a bad dream during the night. He said that he dreamed that his little son picked up a heavy musket, loaded it, and fatally wounded a little girl. Of course he did not place any confidence in the dream, but on the contrary laughed at the idea of the little boy lifting a gun twice as large and heavy as himself. The father, on his return home, found the dream too horribly true. The following extract from Gen. O. O. Howard's annual report summarizes the improvements at the garrison for a few years past. "There have been constant improvements at Vancouver Barracks since he assumed command of the Department in 1874. The grounds have been ornamented and lighted; the roads and paths improved; old rotten buildings have disappeared; one soldiers' barracks moved and repaired; the target range put into complete order; school library and chapel erected; the cemetery cleared and fenced; the debris accumulated back of the officers' quarters removed; the small growth and the fallen timber over acres of ground cleared away—and this has all been done mainly by the industry of the troops of the command. So far as my observation and reading of reports are evidence, similar faithful work has been done at other posts and garrisons in the Department."

At an entertainment of Hamilton Post 20, G. A. R., held at Poughkeepsie, January 5, Major A. H. Wilkinson, was installed as commander. A supper and hop followed the installation.

BARON SCHONBERGER, general of the Austrian cavalry, died at Goritz, recently, aged seventy-seven years. He entered the army in 1820, became general of brigade in 1859, and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino.

SIR DONALD STEWART has been appointed to the supreme command of the British Indian forces.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.; General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A.; Asst. Surgeon J. W. Buell, U. S. A.; Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, U. S. N.

THE Staff Departments are actively engaged in the establishment at New Orleans, La., and Little Rock, Ark., of the headquarters of the new Division (Gulf) and Department (Arkansas), and their formal organization for business is expected at an early date.

THE Bismarck Tribune, of Dec. 31, says: Co. D, 7th Cavalry, give their annual ball, at Fort Yates, on the 13th of January. Preparations have been made for a glorious time.

Lieut. Alex Ogle, 17th Infantry, was among the passengers from Fargo, Thursday. Gen. W. P. Carlin, 17th Infantry, returned from Fargo, Thursday, and left the following day for Fort Yates.

ADMIRAL W. W. P. JOHNSON, of the British navy, has just died at the age of 90. He entered the navy in 1808, and fought on the *Victory* at Trafalgar. He left the service 37 years ago, and at a dinner in 1874 said he had never seen salt water since, and knew nothing whatever of ironclads, except what he had seen on paper. When a lieutenant he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, on the 11th of November, 1829, "for very gallantly putting off, with 12 men in a lifeboat, from Kingstown, Ireland, and saving 11 persons from the brig *Duke*, wrecked at Dalkey."

CAPT. GEO. F. BARSTOW, 3d Artillery, has been spending a few days' leave with his relatives at Charles street, Boston, and will return to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., at the end of this week.

It appears from the *Arizona Miner* of Dec. 31, that complaints are numerous at Fort Whipple Barracks and its vicinity, about the non-arrival of eastern mails.

GENERAL AND MRS. MCCLELLAN and Miss McClellan are holding a series of at-homes on Thursdays throughout this month from 9 until 11 o'clock.

THE case of Cadet Midshipman William B. Whitfield against

Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, was dismissed in the Supreme Court of the district this week on application of the Attorney-General. Whitfield had petitioned the court for a mandamus to compel Secretary Thompson to reinstate the plaintiff in the rank he held on his first examination at Annapolis, instead of the rank given him after his two years' service and subsequent examination. The ground taken by the Attorney-General, and which was sustained by the court in dismissing the case, was that Mr. Thompson, being now *functus officio*, the suit could not be maintained against him.

THE Marine Society of New York held its 111th annual meeting at Martinelli's, on Fifth avenue, Monday, January 10th. General Grant was one of the speakers and said: "I hope the next few years will see the carrying trade so revived and so prosperous that it will not tax you greatly to provide for every widow and orphan of every seaman losing his life in the civil service of the country." To the toast of the Navy, Captain Henry Erben, U. S. N., of the school ship *St. Mary's* briefly and appropriately responded.

THE Bismarck Tribune of Dec. 31, contains an account of a present made by the operators of the military telegraph line to their superintendent, 1st Lieutenant Geo. S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Artillery, which elicited from that officer the following acknowledgment: "Your elegant present of a watch, chain and charm, was handed me this morning. As your superintendent I have endeavored to earn your good will and respect, but I was wholly unprepared to think that I had so far succeeded as to merit so substantial a token of your esteem. I accept your beautiful gift with sincere thanks, but I am especially grateful for the kind feeling and friendly wishes which it symbolizes, and which both the sentiment and the symbol I shall cherish through life with affectionate regard for the donors."

GEN. O. O. HOWARD says that he is glad that he is to take charge of West Point, "because I am doing considerable military writing, and my new place puts me within convenient reach of Army Records and libraries of reference, which I missed very much in my seven years of duty on the Pacific coast."

CAPT. THEODORE J. WINT, 4th Cavalry, on leave of absence, and Lieutenant B. A. Howell, 7th Infantry, passed through Chicago last week and registered at Lieutenant-General Sheridan's headquarters. General J. A. Potter, U. S. Army, (retired) registered last week at the Grand Pacific, Chicago. The week before, Captain James S. Casey, 5th Infantry; Major W. M. Maynard, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. George W. McKee, Ordnance Department, and General R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., were in Chicago.

THE Board of Regents of the Lincoln (Neb.) University lately held a meeting, and the committee having charge of the military department reported "that they find this department in a condition highly creditable to the University, and to the skill and faithful services of Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st U. S. Artillery, and your committee recommend that Lieut. Webster be authorized to set apart and use for a drill and parade ground in the northeast corner of the University campus, such grounds as he may find necessary for such purpose, and have control of said grounds subject to approval of this Board."

THE trial of Beaumont B. Buck, of Texas, for shooting and dangerously wounding John G. Thompson, Jr., at Highland Falls, on the 4th of June last, was to have come up this week at Newburgh, but on Tuesday morning the case was postponed.

GENERAL J. R. HAWLEY has been chosen Senator from Connecticut for 6 years. Last week he received a very handsome testimonial from his brethren of the Centennial Board of Commissioners, in the shape of a silver urn 18 inches high, composed of silver taken from one of the mines of Nevada, and mounted on a stand composed of woods and metals taken from American vessels and buildings of historical interest. Among the component parts of the stand are an iron plate taken from one of the blades of the propeller of the frigate *Hartford*, and woods from Independence Hall, from a very old tree in California, and from the Charter oak at Hartford. Amongst those present at the presentation were, President Hayes, Secretaries Sherman, Schurz, Ramsey, and Maynard, Gen. Sherman, and a large number of Senators and Representatives.

RECENT communications to the Senate show that in the Indian wars from 1865 to 1879, 40 officers, 526 enlisted men, and 13 citizens (with the Army) were killed. The amount expended for these wars was \$22,680,341.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER BENJ. P. LAMBERTON, U. S. N., and Master Lucien Young, U. S. N., have resumed their duties in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

COL. TOURTELLOTTIE was on the 19th of December at Syracuse, Sicily, and was to leave the next day for Malta.

MESSES. Shannon, Miller, and Crane are just completing a sword to be presented to Master Lucien Young, U. S. N., on behalf of his native State of Kentucky, the legislature of which has voted an appropriation of \$250 for the purpose. It is presented in general recognition of Master Young's service, and with special reference to his conduct during the *Huron* disaster. The presentation will take place in Washington, where Master Young is stationed, by the Kentucky delegation in Congress.

THE house which Davy Crockett once lived in at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., is still standing, and divers persons in the neighborhood possess legal documents written out by his own hand as Justice of the Peace. He had a mill near the house, but, it is said, went off hunting and electioneering while his wife took care of the mill. Mrs. Crockett was a

woman of great strength, and could handle sacks of grain with ease.

COL. WILLIAM MARSHALL ANDERSON, brother of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, died recently at Circleville, Ohio, at the age of 73 years.

THE remains of Lieut. Irving, of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which were brought from the Arctic regions by Lieut. Schwatka, and were sent to Scotland from New York, were buried at Edinburgh a few days since with full naval and military honors.

DR. CHARLES McDERMONT, formerly Surgeon-General of Ohio, and a prominent surgeon in the Army during the war, died in Dayton, Jan. 7, from rheumatic troubles contracted during the war.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER GORRINGE's work is almost ended. The obelisk is now at its permanent resting place, and next Saturday will be raised from the horizontal to the perpendicular. The *N. Y. Herald* says: "The monolith has been moved on Manhattan Island over eleven thousand feet, and in its course eleven turns have been made. No other obelisk except that which has been set up in Paris has been moved on land. That great stone was moved only 630 feet on land, and the French were two years at it, working all the time. The English merely swung theirs off to the Thames embankment. The Egyptians transported their obelisks, Commander Gorringe says, through canals, traces of which exist, and no obelisk, he adds, ever before travelled 11,000 feet on land and was perched on a pedestal 200 feet above tide water."

QUITE a novel departure in the way of receptions took place New Year's Day at the Presidio, San Francisco. The ladies of that post had a handsome room, called the Baronial Hall, a Court-martial room, fitted up with much taste, being adorned with pictures, handsome furniture, and rugs. On the huge fire-place blazed a log 4 feet long, and in an ante-room, screened by curtains, was placed the lunch table, laden with the delicacies of the season. An usher met the visitors at the entrance, who immediately found themselves in the presence of the wit and beauty of the fair ones of the garrisons of Presidio and Fort Point. All the ladies had invited there, instead of requiring the gentlemen to call at each house, and spend only a few moments. This way gave each caller an opportunity of spending much more time, and a corresponding greater pleasure. The exclamation of each visitor, upon meeting another in the street, was: "Have you been to the Presidio?"

THERE is in Boston an organization for the relief of the poor named the "Stonewall Jackson Association," after the Confederate chieftain.

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON intends to keep his family in Washington for the present, and it is possible that they may live there permanently.

At a meeting of New York Commandery M. O. L. U. S., held at Delmonico's, New York, on the evening of Jan. 5th, Brevet Lieut.-col. D. Olcott, U. S. V. Major John S. McEwan, late of the 4th U. S. Artillery; Major W. W. Van Antwerp, U. S. V.; and Major Henry E. Smith, late of the 21st U. S. Infantry, were elected members of the order.

APRIL 21st, 1881, is now fixed as the day for the unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut, recently erected in Washington.

SECRETARY GOFF left Washington Jan. 8th, on a brief visit to his home at Clarksburg, W. Va., returning to Washington January 10th.

A SON of General Sam Houston is writing the biography of the Texan hero.

THE birthday of Robert E. Lee is to be celebrated at Charleston on January 19, by the Carolina Rifle Battalion.

THE Prince of Wales is said to be inclined to raise the social status of veterinary surgeons in the British army.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., held at Philadelphia, January 5, Bear Admiral George F. Emmons, U. S. N., presiding, Chief Engineer W. G. Bushler, U. S. N., and Captain E. L. Huggins, 2d U. S. Cavalry, were elected members of the order; also several other gentlemen formerly of the Volunteer Service.

A SLIGHT fire occurred at the new hospital in process of erection at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Monday, January 10. The damage was slight and the fire so promptly noticed and extinguished that there was no time for alarm.

THE appointment of Captain J. C. Breckinridge, 2d U. S. Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector General will, at last, give 1st Lieutenant John McGillvray, Regimental Quartermaster, 2d Artillery, his well deserved captaincy. A glance at the Army Register will show how Captain McGillvray has suffered in respect to promotion, under the regimental system. McGillvray being R. Q. M., no vacancy results from his promotion. G. F. E. Harrison, is the senior 2d Lieut. and would be entitled, vice the Q. M., to be appointed, provided he is selected from among the 1st Lieutenants.

MR. SAMUEL SWEETSER, who died in Brooklyn, January 8, at the age of eighty-nine years, was an active participant in the battle of North Point, Md., where General Row, the British commander, was killed, and the defeat of the British followed.

A FIRE, Jan. 11, occurred at the building occupied by the headquarters staff at Berlin. A great mass of military information collected by General Count von Moltke narrowly escaped destruction.

It is in contemplation to ultimately build a narrow gauge railroad from St. Louis or Cairo to New York; and thus have a continuous narrow gauge line from the latter place to the city of Mexico. A syndicate has been formed in New York to carry out this project.

PATHESTER JOHN F. TARBELL, U. S. N., with his bride, whose marriage is announced in another column of the

JOURNAL, left New York in the *Scythia* on the 12th inst., for Europe for their bridal tour, to be absent from the U. S. several months. Their many friends send a host of good wishes after them. Dr. Lambert, the officiating clergyman at this marriage, was formerly Chaplain in the Navy.

THE *Yellowstone Journal*, of Dec. 25, says: "Fire was discovered in the officers' club room at Fort Keogh last Sunday morning, but by a prompt application of water in the hands of Chief Archer it was squelched in its incipency.

THE National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War will hold its annual meeting [at Louisville, Ky., February 22.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of January 12, says Mr. Edwin S. Moore, of West Virginia, formerly Secretary of the State Senate, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary Goff.

GENERAL GRANT, replying to a committee of the Order of United American Mechanics, who wished him to join them in observing Washington's birth-day, said: "It will be impossible for me to give you an answer at this time. I must reserve my reply until later. It is probable that I may leave New York for the winter before the 22d of February. Indeed, I have some thoughts of going to Mexico this winter, and for that reason I am not prepared to give an answer now."

GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON entered January 12 upon his ninetieth year, and in commemoration of the occasion Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, gave him a complimentary dinner at his residence in West Walnut street. A number of prominent gentlemen were present.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. H. GORRINGE, U. S. N., attended, this week, the reception given by the Veteran Corps of the 22d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at Delmonico's.

CAPT. C. J. ALLEN, Corps of Engineers; Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins, U. S. A., and Lieut. J. A. Irons, 20th U. S. Inf., registered this week at the Lindell, St. Louis.

GEN. GRANT paid a visit to Elizabeth, N. J., January 11, in response to an invitation tendered by Gen. Drake and the Veteran Zouaves, and was enthusiastically received. There was a dinner at 5 P. M., after which the General was escorted by the Zouaves to their armory, where the mayor of the city made a response, to which he responded in appropriate terms. A drill followed, and Gen. Grant passed through the lines. After a few more ceremonies he was escorted by the regiment to the Union depot.

CAPT. O. F. STANTON, who has been in Washington for several days on temporary duty, has returned to Philadelphia and resumed command of the *Constitution*.

CAPT. JOHN G. WALKER, lately on a visit to Washington, returned on Monday last to his residence at Chicago, Ill.

COMMODORE CHAS. H. BALDWIN has been on a visit to Washington, D. C., during the past week on business connected with the board on the Farragut statue.

THE infant son of Gen. James B. Steedman is to be christened Samuel Jones Tilden Steedman, in St. Patrick's Church, Toledo, Ohio, to-morrow afternoon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Hannin. A telegram from Toledo to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that it is stated by friends of Gen. Steedman's family that Mr. Tilden, having learned on a recent visit of Gen. Steedman to Gramercy Park, of his newly arrived heir, intimated his desire to educate the child, and that Gen. Steedman gratefully accepted the offer, and thus christens his boy in recognition of the ex-Governor's generosity and appreciation of his eminent character.—*New York Times*, Jan. 8.

THE various committees appointed by the Commander of George Washington Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in Parlor B, Gilesey House, on Tuesday evening, January 11, and discussed the arrangements for the reception to be given at Delmonico's on Friday evening, Jan. 28, on the occasion of the installation of the officers of the post.

JOHN McANALLY, an enlisted soldier, and John Kelley, a dishonorably discharged soldier, are under arrest in San Francisco, Cal., charged with firing two of the Government buildings at the Benicia Arsenal grounds.

GEN. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, colonel 17th Infantry, returned to New York Wednesday night from a visit to Washington. Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill for Gen. Crittenden's retirement as brigadier-general.

LIEUT. B. D. SPILMAN, 7th Cavalry, left St. Paul, Minn., January 9, for his post at Ft. Meade, D. T.

LIEUT. W. W. ROBINSON, Jr., of the 7th Cavalry, left St. Paul, January 10, for his post.

LIEUT. GEO. L. CONVERSE, Jr., 3d Cavalry, registered at the Palmer House passing through Chicago, being en route to the Signal School at Fort Whipple, where he has arrived and reported for duty. He is the son of Judge Converse, of Ohio, one of the ablest of the Democratic members of the present House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

GEN. GRANT on Thursday was unanimously chosen President of the coming World's Fair, in New York, and has agreed to serve.

GEN. SACKETT's nomination for Inspector-General was, we learn, promptly passed by the Senate Committee; that of Maj. Breckinridge is understood to have given rise to some discussion.

THE proposed retirement of Major Wm. J. Twining, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., from the position of Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is greatly disturbing property holders of that district, who are signing a petition against it, in which they commend his high character, integrity, and courage, his zeal in the improvement of the city, his inflexible opposition to jobs, and his uniform courtesy.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); *s. s.* stands for *Atlantic station*; *e. s.*, *European station*; *n. s. s.*, *North Atlantic station*; *p. s.*, *Pacific station*; *s. s. s.*, *South Atlantic station*; *s. s.*, *special service*.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. At Callao, Dec. 7. Expected to relieve the *Wachusett* at Panama about the middle of February.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. At Mare Island.

ALBERT, 3d rate, (s. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Hong Kong, Nov. 25.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. s. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at Pensacola, Jan. 3.

ANHELOUT, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Left Shanghai, Nov. 19, in obedience to telegraphic orders, and proceeded to Tientsin, prepared to winter there.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at League Island, Nov. 29.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Arrived at Norfolk, Dec. 30, from Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. A cable despatch reports the arrival of this vessel at Gibraltar, Jan. 12.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska, Nov. 15.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. s. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Left Barbadoes, Dec. 21, having orders to visit Cumana and La Guayra in Venezuela, and arrived at Curacao, Dec. 29. Would join the *Tennessee* at Port Royal, Jamaica, on or about Jan. 20. Anchored off Cumana, Dec. 24, and sailed two days after; found no Americans nor American interests at that place. The usual visit was paid at Curacao to the Governor Baron de Hartt d'Everbery, and he returned the call. The trade with the United States is reported by the Consul to be on the increase. The shortest mail route to Europe is by way of New York, a steamer sailing directly there every two weeks.

Commander Pickens, under date of Curacao, Dec. 30, writes to Mr. Stuyvesant Leroy, of Newport, R. I., as follows: "Some two weeks previous to our arrival at St. Thomas a few cases of yellow fever broke out there from the indiscretions of sailors in the harbor. I took all precautions to prevent our getting it on board, and thought no more of it. I sailed from there for Barbadoes, and was most disagreeably surprised to find that we would be quarantined because we had visited St. Thomas. The flagship *Tennessee* was at Barbadoes, and the Admiral giving me other orders I had to sail." Letters from officers as late as Jan. 4 say that the health of all was good.

LAOKAWANNA, 3d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao, Dec. 8.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. s. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. At Montevideo, Nov. 20.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at New York, Nov. 17.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, (s. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Ordered to Villefranche to replenish her stores and for inspection.

A correspondent on this vessel writes us under date of Constantinople, Dec. 17, 1880: "Thinking that you might like to publish the account of Gen. Longstreet's reception and the dinner to the officers of this ship, I have copied the accounts in the paper here, making a few necessary alterations and corrections, and enclose them. The accounts are from the *Levant Herald*, and the first one reads as follows: On Tuesday, Dec. 14, the formal audience took place at which Gen. Longstreet, the newly appointed Minister of the United States, presented his credentials to his Majesty the Sultan. Shortly before noon, an aide-de-camp of the Sultan called at the residence of Mr. G. H. Heap, U. S. Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires, where the distinguished General has taken up his temporary abode, and the whole party, composed of Gen. Longstreet, Mr. Heap, the attaches of the Legation, and the captain and officers of the U. S. S. *Nipisic*, drove to Yildiz Kiosk, the palace now occupied by the Sultan. Upon their arrival at the palace, Gen. Longstreet and his party were received by their Excellencies Assim Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Osman Pasha, Marshal of the Palace, and numerous dignitaries of the Sultan's household. In this room coffee and cigarettes were served. After a brief interval the Minister and his suite proceeded to the Sultan's reception room, where Gen. Longstreet delivered the following speech:

The President of the United States of America has been pleased to name me Minister Resident near your Majesty. Together with his friendly salutations to your august person, he has charged me to express the lively interest that he feels in all that concerns the health of your Majesty and the prosperity of your reign. It is his earnest desire to draw closer the ties of friendship which already so happily unite the two countries, and that their commercial relations may be extended and improved. If, in my humble capacity, I may succeed in accomplishing the desires of the President, with the favorable consideration of your Majesty, it will be for the remainder of my life a recollection full of pride and of pleasure. I have now the honor to hand your Majesty the letter of the President of the United States, accrediting me as Minister Resident near your Imperial Court.

The Sultan, in his reply, expressed his thanks for the friendly feelings of the President of the United States, which he reciprocated, and stated the hope that the relations with the United States may be still improved. He particularly mentioned that he will be happy to give great extension to the commercial relations between the countries. He also stated that he was delighted to make the acquaintance of the heroic General, and also of the *Nipisic*'s officers and the General's suite. Assim Pasha acted as interpreter, and presented subsequently all the persons who accompanied Gen. Longstreet to the palace, amongst whom were Capt. Schoonmaker, Lieut.-Comdr. Newell, P. A. Engineer Jones, P. A. Paymaster Barton, Lieut. Lillie, Barnes, and Wadhams, Lieut. Nicholson, U. S. M. C., Ensign McCarty, Midshipman Gleaves, and Cadet Engineers Baker and McFarland, all of the U. S. S. *Nipisic*. After making some inquiries of Capt. Schoonmaker, and addressing a few words to the other principal officers, the Sultan had a short private conversation with the distinguished General, and invited the whole party to a dinner which is to take place to-morrow night at the Admiralty, reserving an invitation to dine at the palace for Gen. Longstreet and Mr. Heap. The whole party then withdrew from the presence of the Sultan into the first reception room, where they were entertained by

Assam and Osman Paasbas, cigarettes and sherbet being served. The whole reception was very cordial, and Osman Paasha particularly seemed very much pleased to make the acquaintance of Gen. Longstreet. The second account from the *Levant Herald* gives the following description of a dinner given to the officers of the *Nipsic* at the Admiralty: Yesterday, by order of the Sultan, his Excellency Admiral Rasmis Paasha, Minister of Marine, entertained Gen. Longstreet, U. S. Minister Resident, and the officers of the U. S. S. *Nipsic*, at dinner at the Admiralty. Covers were laid for forty. Besides his Excellency, the Minister, there were present Hafiz Paasha, Mosmir Paasha, and about twenty superior officers of the Imperial household and navy. The officers of the *Nipsic* were: Capt. Schoonmaker, P. A. Engineer Jones, P. A. Paymaster Barton, Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Nicholson, U. S. M. C., Ensigns McCartney and Griffin, Asst. Engineer Bengdorf, Midshipman Gleaves, and Cadet Engineer McFarland. The dinner, consisting of fifteen courses, was magnificent throughout, and at its conclusion Gen. Longstreet rose, and in fitting terms, invited the company to drink to the health of His Imperial Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The Minister of Marine replied in a neat speech, and concluded by proposing the health of the President of the United States. The President of the Admiralty, Hafiz Paasha, then proposed the health of Gen. Longstreet, which was followed by other toasts. When the health of the Sultan was proposed, the band played His Majesty's March, and performed "Yankee Doodle" to do honor to the toast of the President of the United States. Mr. G. H. Heap, Consul General: Mr. Gargiulo, dragoman, and Messrs. C. R. Heap and J. T. Bigelow, attaches of the Legation, were also present. The American officers expressed themselves as highly pleased at their cordial reception, and stated that it would remain among their pleasantest recollections of Constantinople.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, Nov. 16.

PENSAACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Sailed from San Francisco, Jan. 2, for Acapulco, Mexico.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Washington.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at New York from Newport, R. I., Dec. 23.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 28.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Shanghai, Nov. 24.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Baltimore.

SHERMAN, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. At Montevideo, Nov. 20. Capt. John G. Walker will sail on the March steamer to assume command of this vessel.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Yokohama, Nov. 27.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Arrived at Washington, Dec. 25.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. D. B. Harmony. En route to Port Spain, Trinidad.

TIOONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Is still at Mare Island, getting ready for her passage to Hampton Roads, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsey. At Villefranche, Dec. 22, painting and repairing.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. At New York.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. At Panama, Dec. 4.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Cruising on the coast of Italy. Left Leghorn, Dec. 14, and arrived at Naples Dec. 16.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Merrill Miller. Arrived at Charleston, Jan. 12. Left Jan. 13, having been ordered back to Hampton Roads. Will be sent on cruise in search of a wreck.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 3d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Joubert. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimboe.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajar*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Maopoe*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The health of the European squadron is excellent. Chief Engineer Philip Inch was appointed senior member, and Chief Engineer Peter A. Rosnick and Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe members for the purpose of making a full speed trial of the *Despatch* on Jan. 12.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. K. Winn, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Dec. 29, says the epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed at Key West has evidently disappeared. The last case, that of Asst. Surg. Glazier, of the Marine Hospital, was an isolated one, occurring on Dec. 7 and terminating fatally on Dec. 12. The last fatal one before that was Nov. 23. Health of place at present excellent. Cool weather and northeasterly winds.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JAN. 8.—Surgeon Henry M. Wells, to the Naval Laboratory at New York.

Paymaster George E. Hendee, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York, on the 1st of February.

Passed Assistant Engineers G. M. L. Macarty, J. H. Chasmar and John A. Tobin, to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

JAN. 10.—Captain Francis M. Ramsay, to command the Trenton, European Station, per steamer Canada, which leaves New York on the 19th of January.

Lieutenant Charles T. Forse, Master John B. Milton, F. H. Lefavor, Charles F. Emmerick and Whitman P. Ray; Ensigns James M. Helen and George H. Stoney, and Midshipmen James H. Glennon, John E. McDonnell and George H. Stafford, to the Ranger, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Homer L. Law, to the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 20th of January.

Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Engineer Walter Shewell, to special duty at Cramp's Ship Building Works, Philadelphia.

JAN. 11.—Ensign J. M. Robinson, for examination for promotion.

JAN. 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Whiting, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of January.

Chief Engineer George W. Sensner to the receiving ship Colorado.

JAN. 13.—Master Wm. C. Babcock, to special duty connected with the Farragut statue.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Ranger.

DETACHED.

JAN. 8.—Commander Byron Wilson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Wachusett on the 21st of December, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Commander John G. McGlenney, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 13th of January, and ordered to duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 15th of January.

Medical Inspector Henry C. Nelson, from special duty on the 19th of January, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 20th of January.

Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, from the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st of February, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Griffith has reported his return home, having been detached from the Alaska on the 10th of December, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 10.—Commander John W. Philip, from duty connected with the Ranger, and ordered to command that vessel.

Lieutenant Frank Curtis, from special duty connected with the Ranger, and ordered to duty as executive of that vessel.

Master J. L. Hunsicker, from the Quinnebaug, European Station, to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles H. H. Hall, from the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to the Ranger.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried, from the Alert, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home, with permission to travel via Europe.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Rufus H. McCarty, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen has reported his return home, having been detached from the Marion, South Atlantic Station, on the 15th of November last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer George P. Hunt, Passed Assistant Engineer Charles P. Howell, Cadet Engineers Joseph McC. Pickrell and Harry S. Elseffer, and Boatwain Thomas Savage, from special duty connected with the Ranger, and ordered to duty on board that vessel.

Assistant Engineer George D. Strickland, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Ranger.

JAN. 11.—Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter, from the receiving ship Colorado, and granted six months' leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Wooster, from the *Despatch*, and placed on sick leave.

JAN. 13.—Ensign Henry J. Hunt, from the receiving vessel Passaic, and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Mate J. M. Creighton, from the receiving vessel Passaic, and ordered to the iron-clad Montauk.

JAN. 14.—Medical Inspector C. H. Burbank, as Fleet Surgeon Asiatic Station, by February steamer.

JAN. 14.—Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, as Fleet Surgeon Asiatic Station, and ordered to return and report.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the Alert, Asiatic Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Martin, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to the Minnesota.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon B. F. Kidder, attached to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., for one month from January 25.

To Master C. D. Galloway, attached to the training ship *Saratoga*, for one month from January 15.

To Boatwain John S. Sinclair, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for two weeks.

REVOKED.

The order detaching Master H. C. T. Nye from the Monocacy and granting him a leave of absence has been revoked, and he has been ordered to continue on duty in the Asiatic Station.

APPOINTED.

Kaen M. A. Mahony, of Boston, Mass., and Benjamin Markham, of Portsmouth, Va., Acting Carpenters in the Navy from January 8, 1881.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Jan. 29, 1880:

George Hoffman, corporal marines, January 3, 1881, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

Samuel W. Deemer, 1st sergeant marines, January 3, Marine Barracks, New York.

Renselar Reynolds, landsman, January 3, U. S. S. Powhatan, at New York.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

DEC. 31.—Captain George P. Houston, from the Tennessee on her arrival at St. Thomas, W. I., on the 20th of January, and ordered to return and report to colonel commandant of the corps at Washington.

JAN. 10.—Captain Chas. F. Williams, from the Pensacola

on her arrival at Panama, and ordered to return and report arrival.

Captain Henry C. Cochran, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Pensacola per steamer of the 20th of January.

First Lieutenant Frank Scott, from the Alaska on her arrival at Panama, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Commodore Hugh Y. Purviance, a resident of Maryland, now on the retired list, to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy on that list for having performed highly meritorious service.

Lieutenant Willard H. Brownson, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from December 14, 1880, vice Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Niels, deceased.

Master Albert C. Dillingham, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from December 14, 1880, vice Lieutenant Brownson, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Charles B. T. Moore, a resident of Illinois, to be a Master in the Navy from December 14, 1880, vice Master Dillingham, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Valentine S. Nelson, a resident of Tennessee, to be an Ensign in the Navy from December 14, 1880, vice Ensign Moore, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Henry E. Nichols, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from January 1, 1881, vice Lieutenant-Commander John O. Kennett, resigned.

Master George F. W. Holman, a resident of California, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from January 1, 1881, vice Lieutenant Nichols, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from January 1, 1881, vice Master Holman, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Edward E. Wright, a resident of Massachusetts, to be an Ensign in the Navy from January 1, 1881, vice Ensign Veeder, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Alfred Reynolds, a resident of Indiana, to be a Master in the Navy from January 1, 1881, vice Master Frank Ellery, resigned.

Midshipman Albert Gleaves, a resident of Tennessee, to be an Ensign in the Navy from January 1, 1881, vice Ensign Reynolds, nominated for promotion.

Master Nathan Sargent, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from January 2, 1881, vice Lieutenant A. A. Boyd, resigned.

Ensign J. Marshall Robinson, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from January 2, 1881, vice Master Sargent, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Selim E. Woodworth, a resident of New York, to be an Ensign in the Navy from January 2, 1881, vice Ensign Robinson, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Alfred M. Owen, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Surgeon in the Navy from January 2, 1881, vice Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, deceased.

Assistant Engineer Robert G. Denig, a resident of Ohio, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, promoted.

Such of the foregoing officers as have not qualified, to be subject to the required examinations before being commissioned.

THE CASE OF CAPTAINS LAW AND HAXTUN.—We are in receipt of another document addressed to the Hon. Chairman and Naval Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives in regard to the promotion of Captains Law and Haxtun, U. S. N. It contains the circular letter from line officers published in the JOURNAL of January 1, and a history of Captain Law's case and concludes as follows:

"Congress, in a joint resolution, (45th Con.,) approved February 5, 1879, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to organize another board of officers, not below the grade of Rear-Admiral, to examine into the cases of such officers who deemed themselves unjustly passed over by the promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866. Captains Law, Haxtun, and others availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered. But the board, after considering their cases and making a very thorough and full examination of their records, and carefully weighing all the evidence presented in their behalf, refused to recommend the two officers named for restoration. (See Ex. Doc., No. 42, 46th Cong., 2d Sess.) The last examination was made by what is generally known as the 'LeRoy Board,' a board characterized by its justice, by the ample opportunity it afforded for a complete vindication of the character of the applicants before it, by the patient weighing of evidence, and the soundness of its findings. This board recommended several officers for restoration to their former places, but confirmed the former decisions in the cases of Captains Law and Haxtun by not recommending their restoration. In face of all this, Captains Law and Haxtun have been again nominated to take rank over the heads of their superiors, Captain Law to go over thirty-four captains and two commodores who have clear records. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that to confirm this nomination of Captain Law is also to give to him advantages and favors not granted to any officer over whom it is proposed to place him. Captain Law will, if this nomination is confirmed, be advanced to the high grade of a commodore in the Navy, without having seen a day's sea-service as a captain—a service which all captains are obliged to perform to qualify them for the command of a station or a squadron. He also escapes the examinations before the Medical Board and the Board of Admirals to prove fitness for the new grade. These examinations are to prove physical, moral, professional, and mental ability, and all good and reputable officers of the Navy, are required to undergo their ordeals before they can be pronounced fit for the elevation to a higher grade. It is hard to see how men, whose histories are sketched from the official acts, as shown above, should be awarded an exemption from trials not accorded to brave and good men of spotless character and irreproachable reputations. Against these things the line officers of the Navy naturally protest. To now place over the heads of those who have been advanced for gallant and heroic service in battle, those who have failed to convince two careful and disinterested boards that they are entitled to special consideration is to defeat the object of the special promotions of the late war. It is to repeal or suspend, for individual benefit, general laws framed by Congress, enlightened by administrative experience and advice, for the welfare of the whole Navy."

THE ARMY RATION.

A most complete and valuable report upon the subject of the soldier's ration has recently been made by Jos. R. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director Dept. of Texas. It originated in a letter from Capt. D. C. Poole, 22d Infantry, who called attention to "the insufficiency of the meat and bread ration issued to the enlisted men while engaged in continuous marching or hard labor." Capt. Poole expressed the opinion, "after a number of years observation," that the present ration "is sufficient for garrison duty, but is inadequate for the field." This letter was forwarded by Col. Stanley with a most vigorous endorsement, in which he said:

This subject of the insufficiency of the ration for men in camp, on the march, or employed as laborers, is as old as the Army, probably. After the expedition to the upper Yellowstone, under my command, in 1873, I forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of War a petition signed by, I think, fifty-five officers of the expedition, men of experience, setting forth the insufficiency of the bread ration in the field, and respectfully asking an increase of one-quarter pound of hard bread or flour to the ration in the field. So far as I now know, not the slightest notice was ever taken of this paper, where and by whom it got its quietus I cannot say; but the fact is indisputable that working parties and troops in the field are kept in a constant state of hunger, and I have always regarded it as a wonder that the proper authorities seem to have never comprehended that the necessary food for soldiers in garrison and in the field are two things entirely distinct; and further, I have always looked upon it as a shame that in these United States, of all countries in the world the most bountifully supplied with provisions, soldiers should be required to do hard duty in a continual state of hunger, and upon a ration far inferior, in quantity, to the ration of the British, or any continental army. Volunteers would not stand it for a month. During the Mexican war and the late Civil war, the first move in the Subsistence Department was to increase the ration, and, in each case, to reduce it again so soon as the war ended. The engineers have always found it necessary to issue one ration and a half to their employees.

I know all I have said will be met with the rebuttal that the ration is larger than it was from the war of 1812 until the Mexican war, and that it has been sufficient for scouting parties and expeditions for many years, and is so yet—this, however, is a fallacy. When Fort Leavenworth, and the posts on the Mississippi, were the frontier posts of the country, there was not a military post in the Territory of the United States which did not have gardens, and even fields, where produce could be, and was, raised, doubling the bulk of the ration; and for soldiers on the plains, previous to the date of the destruction of the buffalo, parties and expeditions had unlimited meat—all this has changed. The majority of military posts are now situated where any cultivation of the soil is fruitless, and the buffalo are gone.

I will argue this no further, but will assert that all soldiers in the field, or on fatigue duty, are constantly hungry; and I recommend that the flour and hard bread ration be increased one-quarter pound, for each, and the bacon one-quarter pound, the fresh beef one-half pound, for all men in the field or when employed as laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, or upon fatigue duties, whether for one day or a longer period. For the correctness of what I have written regarding the continual hunger of soldiers under the circumstances stated, I confidently refer to any officer of experience who has seen service in our western territories.

The letters of Col. Stanley and Capt. Poole were sent by the Department Commander to the various post commanders with a request for their views and those of the post surgeon. Replies were received from 14 post surgeons, 13 company commanders, and 10 field officers. With the exception of two surgeons, all agreed generally with Col. Stanley and Capt. Poole that the soldier's ration in the field is insufficient. One doctor considers it rather imperfect and ill-managed than deficient, and another reported that the men were amply provided for, but thought that some vegetables should be added.

In regard to these opinions Dr. Smith says: "In point of fact, the only evidence offered has been this: 1st, that a certain allowance is authorized by law, and next that men, especially in the field, are often hungry, and, both in garrison and the field, often buy additional and other food than that they have received as their ration. But one link in the chain of reasoning is wanting. No evidence has been offered that the soldier receives the amount of food allowed him by law as a ration, nor has it been pretended to show what disposition is made of this allowance. I have deemed it important to try and fill up this hiatus. With this end in view, the A. A. G. of the Department has, at my request, called on company commanders in this Department for an itemized abstract of their company funds, from January 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880, showing the receipts and disbursements. He has also called on post commanders for a report of the amounts saved (to some one, though lost as food to the soldier) by baking the ration of flour in a post bakehouse, and issuing to the soldier a given weight of bread instead of flour. Reports were received from every company serving in this Department, being from seventy-eight companies."

From these reports were compiled a very interesting series of tables, showing the amounts received in, and expended from, the company fund from Jan. 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880, and the amount accruing to company funds from sale of different articles.

Table showing, by regiments, the amounts received in, and expended from the Company Funds, from June 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880.

Regiments.....	Amount received in Co. Fund.....	Amount on hand Dec. 31, 1879.....	Total Company Fund.....	Remarks.....
8th Cavalry....	\$9040 54	\$773 41	\$9813 95	This report is for an average period of a little more than 17 months, and from 78 companies.
10th Cavalry....	6394 88	897 45	7292 33	
2d Artillery....	2115 45	309 29	2424 74	
1st Infantry....	4997 19	566 57	5563 75	
20th Infantry....	4180 19	1107 30	5287 49	
22d Infantry....	4588 88	894 49	5483 37	
24th Infantry....	3753 04	524 13	4277 17	
25th Infantry....	4091 40	994 18	5085 58	
Total.....	\$39,141 56	\$6,067 44	\$45,209 00	

Regiments.....	Amount expended for food.....	Amount expended for articles other than food.....	Total expended.....	Amount remaining on hand.....
8th Cavalry....	\$8956 67	\$374 73	\$9331 40	\$492 55
10th Cavalry....	5277 05	740 74	6017 79	1274 54
2d Artillery....	2099 74	54 91	2154 65	270 09
1st Infantry....	4155 63	366 94	4522 57	1041 18
20th Infantry....	3976 20	286 26	4262 46	1025 03
22d Infantry....	4809 88	199 51	5009 39	454 00
24th Infantry....	3373 77	405 44	3779 21	497 96
25th Infantry....	3452 44	693 11	4145 55	937 65
Total.....	\$36,101 36	\$3,124 64	\$39,226 00	\$5,933 00

Table showing, by regiments, the amounts accrued to Company Funds, from sales of different articles, as below named:

Regiment.	Pork or Bacon.	Beans.	Candles.	Coffee.	Flour.
8th Cav.....	\$4386 65	\$111 02	\$146 47	\$1872 54	\$96 24
10th Cav.....	2603 49	160 06	51 61	1626 30	161 28
2d Art.....	911 07	18 95	57 43	457 56	16 84
1st Inf.....	1954 67	97 67	16 21	479 26	253 69
20th Inf.....	1312 82	13 98	32 80	774 29	17 00
22d Inf.....	1755 66	105 39	22 25	829 39	5 00
24th Inf.....	1217 44	33 53	141 87	1741 84	5 03
25th Inf.....	999 25	39 79	12 99	684 26	114 86
Total.....	\$15,141 05	\$580 39	\$481 62	\$8465 44	\$659 94

Regiment.	Pepper.	Rice.	Salt.	Soap.	Sugar.	Vinegar.
8th Cav.....	\$6 60	\$515 45	\$5 16	\$70 42	\$733 69	\$317 88
10th Cav.....	3 60	98 85	14 61	16 11	113 13	155 46
2d Art.....	20 96	06 00	1 14	277 17	65 89	65 89
1st Inf.....	2 15	145 71	5 31	3 46	221 42	67 59
20th Inf.....	2 27	108 27	1 35	6 80	310 15	108 81
22d Inf.....	4 45	95 53	2 41	3 71	389 75	33 84
24th Inf.....	3 83	307 04	15 58	9 16	50 09	174 38
25th Inf.....	10	16 79	18	1 30	76 16	29 64
Total.....	23 20	\$1384 70	\$44 60	\$112 10	\$2176 56	\$953 48

REMARKS. This report is for an average period of a fraction less than 14 months, and from 75 companies.

The following table is also given, showing "the bakehouse savings," or the difference in value between the bread issued to the soldier and the flour allowed him by law:

Posts.	Period embraced in report.	Average No. of men to whom rations were issued.	Total saving.	Average saving per man.
Fort Brown.....	517 days.	398	\$2,117 60	1-02913
Fort Clark.....	517 days.	648	1,996 88	0-59605
Fort Concho.....	517 days.	253	1,272 65	0-95411
Fort Davis.....	517 days.	179	1,460 80	1-57797
Fort Duncan.....	517 days.	212	449 39	0-59249
Fort Griffin.....	547 days.	47	247 03	0-96037
Fort McIntosh.....	517 days.	186	771 72	0-80252
Fort McKavott.....	517 days.	254	1,258 60	0-95844
Fort Ringgold.....	517 days.	253	1,446 46	1-10585
San Felipe.....	453 days.	80	357 75	0-97639
Fort Stockton.....	517 days.	167	1,987 14	1-06862

As the result of the thorough analysis of these various statistics the Medical Director reaches these conclusions:

"1st. That the law grants the soldier a certain ration.

"2d. That he does not get it.

"3d. That in consequence thereof, in the opinion of some of the best and most intelligent and experienced officers in the Service, the soldier, in the field or on fatigue duty, is, to use the language of Gen. Stanley, 'constantly hungry.'

"If the flour allowed by law to the soldier were all issued to him as bread, he would," Dr. Smith urges, "receive at least $\frac{1}{2}$ more than he now receives, or a greater amount than the increase advocated by General Stanley and others." He submits the following recommendations:

"1st. That existing regulations and orders be so modified that the soldier may receive the whole of his authorized ration of flour, either in the shape of flour or bread.

"2nd. That the soldier receive the whole of his ration, or the product of its barter, in the shape of food.

"3d. That such modifications be made in the components of the soldier's ration, as may be determined upon as best for the soldier—these modifications not to change the present cost of price of the ration.

"The principal of these modifications would probably be the reduction of the amounts issued of pork and bacon, sugar, and coffee; the substitution thereof of other articles of diet, and, perhaps, the adoption of slightly different rations for the white and colored troops, to meet their tastes."

These changes could, he thinks, be made without additional legislation, the law giving the President power to "make such alterations in the component parts of the ration as a due regard to the health and comfort of the Army may require." Dr. Smith reaches the conclusion from such limited data on the subject as he has been able to acquire, "that in time of peace and in garrison a ration modified so as to give the soldier a greater variety of food, may be issued by the Government without any great expense, and with but little additional labor." As to the present issue, he says:

However, whether objectionable or not, no just interpretation can so construe the law or regulation, as to direct the constant issue, when there are alternative articles of food, of that one which has the least value, viz., the bread. Yet not only is this done, wherever possible to issue bread, but General Order No. 24, A. G. O. of 1873, contains the following clause: "27. The baking of bread by companies at posts, in order that the saving may ensue to the benefit of the company fund, is expressly forbidden." I have never heard but one excuse given for this misuse of the flour, and this is an

excuse, it is not a reason. It is said: It is desirable that the soldier's flour should be well baked for him; and garden seeds and utensils, post schools, libraries, and reading rooms, gymnasia, chapels, trees and bushes, printing press, and bands of music, are to the advantage of the soldier. Granted; but why should the flour pay for these? It is replied: This use of the flour is the most convenient mode of providing these articles. This answer does not touch the equities of the case—the rights of the soldier. Even if such use of flour was more than convenient, when the flour is superabundant, can it be justified when so many officers express the opinion that the soldier is suffering from want of food, and particularly of flour? If it is justifiable to mulct the ration of flour to pay the expenses of its cooking, it is equally justifiable to mulct the beef and coffee to pay the expenses of the kitchen in which they are cooked, or to mulct the soldier's allowance of clothing to pay the expense of its preparation. I have never heard it claimed that the latter propositions were justifiable. Any discussion of the flour ration would be incomplete, which failed to refer to the kind of flour used. That habitually issued, is a fine, thoroughly bolted flour. Now, it has been long maintained, that in the so-called best grades of flour, a large part of the nutritive material of the wheat was lost, and that a very important portion, viz.: the skeleton producing. Of this view, at present only this much is certain, that it has great plausibility; and the issue of the wheat meal to a certain portion of the Army is an experiment well worth trying.

Some interesting facts are brought to light by Dr. Smith in analyzing his tables. It appears that the companies traded in almost every article of food that could be purchased—certainly from the Subsistence Department, if not from outside sources—\$900 was received for the "board of citizens." More than half of the aggregate of \$30,023.08 received from the sale of the ration came from the sale of pork and bacon, and more than one-quarter from coffee. The totals are as follows: Pork or bacon, \$15,141.05; coffee, \$8,465.44; sugar, \$2,176.56; rice, \$1,384.70; vinegar, \$953.48; flour and bread, \$659.94; beans and peas, \$580.39; candles, \$481.62; soap, \$112.10; salt, \$44.60; pepper, \$23.20.

And here, says Dr. Smith, "may be mentioned something strange. In very many instances, during the same month, quantities of the same article: Flour, bacon, etc., were both bought and sold by the same company, and sometimes to the apparent disadvantage of the fund, that is to say, sometimes more was paid for an article, per pound, than was received for it."

No reason can be discovered, he states, for the difference of opinion existing among company commanders as to the amount of the different articles of food to be issued by their companies and the amount of surplus to be sold. The negro companies sold more coffee than the whites, and bought more tea. On the other hand, the whites sold more than twice as much pork or bacon, pepper and rice, more than eight times as much sugar, and, *mirabile dictu*, more than three times as much soap.

Co. K, 8th Cavalry, was, it appears, the banner company in receipts, its total being \$1,339.83 against \$128.69 received by Co. F, 24th Infantry, the smallest on the list. The average number of men embraced in these reports was 3,824, and they might, according to Dr. Smith, have received in addition to what they did the following amounts, had the whole money value of the ration been allowed them, viz.: \$3,124.64 expended for other articles than food; \$12,965.53 less on flour, and \$5,983 in hands of company commanders. Adding to the per cent. tax on purchases of commissary stores no longer imposed, gives a total of \$23,338.18. The list of articles purchased is as follows:

Aprons, balances (spring), balls, banjo, bats, barrels, basins, blacking (shoe), blacking brushes, bluing, books, bones, bookbinding, braids, bran, bricks, calico, candlesticks, can opener, castors, cigars, clarinet, cleavers, clocks, cloths (table), coffee-mills and pots, coffin tacks, cooking utensils of most every kind, cornets, cribbage boards, decoration paper, dippers, dishes, dominoes, emery cloth, engines, firecrackers, fish-hooks and lines, forks—silver-plated and iron—gauze, glue, guitar, gunpowder, handles, hay, hats, hinges, knives—silver-plated and iron—labor, lace, lanterns, locks, lye (concentrated), maps, matches, memorandum books, mirrors, mouse traps, music (sheet), muslin, nails, netting, newspapers, nutmeg graters, oil cloths, ovens, padlocks, pails, pens of all sorts, paper (writing), percussion caps, periodicals, pitchers, plates, platters, plows, polish (shoe), pots of all kind, postage, printing, repairs of clocks, cooking utensils, furniture, etc., rubber bands, sacks, saucepans, sausage machines, saws, scales, screws, saws, sempstresses, shot, skillets, sieves, spoons, sprinklers, steele, strings (violin), tacks, tambourine, tinware, tools (carpenter), towels, triangle, tubs, tumblers, twine, umber (burnt), urns, violin, violoncello, water jars, washing clothes, wire gauze, wood for fuel, wooden ware.

"The following articles are also reported as paid for from the company fund, whose classification," says the doctor, "as necessary articles of food is at least doubtful. Beer, brandy, candy, candles, garden seeds, nuts, olive oil, soap (Castile and hard), whiskey, wine, and expressage on food and other articles; and not always were such articles bought in trifling amounts. Reports are made of purchase of \$5 to \$10 worth of cloth at a time. Twenty dollars is paid for a plow; a charge of \$34.84 appears for 'messhall furniture'; \$86 is paid for a nickel-plated coffee urn; and in one company appears the item of \$296.14 for two mess chests." "Certainly," he concludes, "it would seem that some soldiers were not suffering from hunger when these purchases were made."

For articles other than food, each colored regiment expended more than any white regiment. Indeed the thirty-two colored companies expended for such purposes \$1,842.39, or \$559.04 more than the forty-six white companies, which thus expended \$1,282.35.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To T. G. Bennett, of New Haven, Conn., for a machine for trimming cartridge shells.

To Harry King, Washington, D. C., for a cartridge.

To Geo. J. Carney, Lowell, Mass., for a gun wad.

To Andrew H. Russell for breech-loading ordnance. The act of unlocking the breech places the apron over the screw-threads in the bottom of the breech-chamber, where it is locked and retained when the breech-plug is withdrawn.

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Washington, Washington Co., Penna., U. S.

It would seem that some of those Congressmen who
were so anxious to pass the *posse comitatus* bill are now
equally anxious to remove its operations from the Terri-
tories. Senator Voorhees has this week introduced a
bill withdrawing its operation from the Territories, and
it is quite possible that the bill will eventually pass.

REFERENCE has heretofore been made in the JOURNAL
to the admirable book of instruction in artillery by Gen.
J. C. Tidball, U. S. A. Would it not be well for some
of our crack militia companies on the sea-board, particu-
larly in New York, who are so efficient in their Infantry
drill and in the use of the musket and the rifle, to ex-
pend a little of their military ardor on the subject of
big guns. While it may be true that future contests by
arms will in a great measure be decided by the sharp-
shooters at a long range of 1500 yards or more, the day
for entirely dispensing with cannon has not yet by any
means arrived, and now that we have a text book on
the subject of heavy and light artillery so comprehensive
as the one referred to, we hope to see some of our best
militia organizations giving their special attention to
the subject. We advise our militia officers to get Gen.
Tidball's book and study it. It is an admirable book of
instruction and should be in every military library.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE NEW RECRUITING ORDER.

WE announced some weeks ago that it was the in-
tention to break up the present system of per-
manent parties at our recruiting depots. The project
has finally taken definite shape this week in the issue of
the circular letter which follows:

ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, JAN. 7, 1881.

To the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York
York:

Sir: For the purposes herein indicated you will please
cause instructions to be given breaking up what are now
known as the "permanent companies" at David's Island and
Columbus Barracks. You will organize at each depot four
companies to be known as companies of instruction, con-
sisting of not less than eighty men with six sergeants [who
shall be permanent.] As nearly as possible these com-
panies will be composed of twenty-four months men, twenty
three months men, twenty-two months men, twenty one
month men.

Recruits will be assigned to these companies as they arrive
at the depots. Men having served an enlistment and re-
enlisted men will be reckoned as recruits of the first class
and be assigned as such.

The clerk, band, company cooks, extra duty men, etc., will
be organized under command of the depot adjutant to be
known as the depot detachment, and be mustered and ac-
counted for as such.

At least three men will be detailed from the companies of
instruction for duty as assistant cooks—(subsequently, viz:
January 12, 1881, instructions were given that it is intended
to detail three men from each company as assistant cooks)—
and be properly and fully instructed in this important duty.
When they have been under instruction for four months
they go to regiments. They will be assigned to this duty so
as to have a four, three, and two months' man under in-
struction.

One of the objects to be attained by the above plan is to
determine the recruit's aptitude for the service. To this
end, should an unfit man be developed at any
time during service at the depot, he will be reported by his
company commander to the depot commander, who shall
convene a board of officers to determine the matter and the
proceedings reported to the Adjutant General of the Army
for his action.

The commanding officers of depots will report upon their
tri-monthly returns to this office and to the superintendent
the number of men disposable under these instructions.

Great care will be exercised by the superintendent and
commanding officers that the depot detachments do not ex-
ceed the absolute wants of the service.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

C. McKEEVER, Asst Adjutant General.

The purpose of this change is sufficiently indicated
by this letter. Instructions are issued in this form as
the change is somewhat experimental, and modifications
may possibly be required in details before it takes final
shape in General Orders. The change is not one, how-
ever, that has been hastily decided upon. Gen. Drum
has been maturing the scheme for a year and a half,
and is firmly persuaded that the change is one that
will result in great benefit to the service. It is one of
those measures of reform which have followed in rapid
succession since the stagnation under which the Adju-
tant General's office so long suffered has given place to
activity and an intelligent study of the wants of the
Army.

ON BEHALF OF THE MIDSHIPMEN.

SOME time ago the representatives of one of the lead-
ing lines of European steamers informed us that he had
received a letter from a number of midshipmen at the
Academy asking if he could not make a place for them
in the merchant service. They stated that there was
no prospect of their advancing beyond the grade of
midshipmen until after some ten years of service, and
they were discouraged at the prospect. Our friend was
obliged to reply, in substance, that there was no Ameri-
can merchant service, and no possible opening for them
in that direction.

The prospect is certainly a discouraging one for am-
bitious young men we want in the Navy, and we are
not surprised that an effort is being made to secure
some relief from Congress—that foster parent of us all,
and a most indifferent and preoccupied one. What is
proposed for the benefit of the midshipmen is shown
by the bill this week introduced into the Senate by Mr.
Vest (S. 2002), the text of which will be found under
our congressional heading. It is entitled a bill "to
regulate the promotion of midshipmen and cadet engi-
neers." It has the approval of the Navy Department,
and it ought to pass. The number affected by it is not
large, but they are the young men who should be en-
couraged at the outset of their career in the Navy when
other careers still invite them.

The approval in the Department to this measure was
contained in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy,
sent in answer to a request for his opinion upon a me-
morial received from thirty-three cadet midshipmen
asking that their status as officers in the Navy may
be defined by law. Before the act of March 3, 1873,
the midshipmen were commissioned ensigns after four
years at the Academy, and one year's service at sea.
Now they have to take a six years' course and then
await the occurrence of vacancies in the grade of
ensign. Thus it may be nine years before they be-
come engineers instead of ten years before they can
enter the lowest grade of commissioned officers. This
is very discouraging to the young men. They rightly
hold that the grade of midshipmen has from time imme-
morial been held by boys, and that in foreign services
with which they come in contact the midshipmen are
from four to six years younger than themselves, the
average age of the class of 1874, to which they belong,
being between 22 and 23 years. They justly ask that
they may receive commissions as ensigns, in order that
they may hold the assimilated rank with the officers of
the Army and of foreign services to which their age
and length of service should entitle them, and that they
may be allowed to perform duties and assume respon-
sibilities for which their age and training fit them. We
hope the bill introduced in their behalf may receive the
consideration it deserves.

INTRENCHING TOOLS.

THE last number of the *Journal of the Royal United
Service Institution* contains a report of a discussion of
"Intrenching Tools," which was introduced by a paper
on this subject, read before the Institute by Lieut.-Col.
G. UPTON PRIOR, 100th regiment. He concludes that
the weight of intrenching tools a soldier may carry
must not exceed two pounds, which necessitates a divi-
sion of the tool into pieces, and the number of pieces
should be restricted to two. "This limits the weight of
the tool to four pounds. "A spade, pick, and axe are
seemingly the most useful tools for a soldier to carry." Of
these the spade should be by itself, while the pick and
axe may be combined in one head. The handle should
be detachable, and could be made so as to fit both tools,
the number of handles to be three-fourths the total
number of tool heads. He calculates that a battalion
of 1,000 men should carry 700 pieces; 200 spades, 200
picks, and 300 handles—the front to be covered being
400 paces—and the men five feet apart when extended
to dig a trench. The tools should be distributed to the
battalion by companies. The lecturer concluded by
giving a description of some specimen tools he had be-
fore him. In the discussion which followed Colonel
KEATING said:

I doubt whether Col. Prior has got the best form of handle
for his purpose. I have lately served five years in a hill
country in the east of India, which is but little known, where
the people have implements shaped like the ancient tools.
Instead of a tool with an eye surrounding the handle, they
use one like an ancient celt. It goes into the handle, only,
whereas the old wooden handles required to be extremely
massive, this is protected by iron, with a well-formed square
opening; it must be square, because the tools inserted in it
are used for different purposes, according to the way in which
they are inserted. Into one handle a man will put two or
three different implements. These tools are very much ap-
proved of. There are large public works going on in the
Khasia hills, and our Public Works Department, which is
offered by Royal Engineers, prefer the Khasia tools, and
use them in preference to any others to be obtained in the
bazaars. The system has also found favor in this country.
Last winter I was surprised to see large gangs of men picking
up the roads in Belgravia and in Victoria Street with picks

made on a similar principle. They had a handle well shod at the end with a rectangular opening, into which the blades were put. Each man had three or four blades. We all know how rapidly they wear out in the hard work of picking up London roads. On becoming blunt they were put on one side, and I saw the men taking them off in large bundles, to be re-pointed. The tool is wedge-shaped, and it must be so made as to project a little through the handle, so that the man can knock it out. The Khasias all use hoes, and I have myself often seen a man take his hoe, sharpen it, put it back at right angles, and use it as an axe. When a man has to work lying down, I doubt whether a spade is as good a weapon as a hoe. I have seen a great deal of rough working with tools, and I doubt the practicability of the arrangement for fixing the spade on the handle, proposed by Col. Prior. I am afraid the screws would get full of dirt: certainly it would require a stopper, and I apprehend that, after some working, the spade would work loose and would cease to come true to the front of the stopper.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill making appropriations for the Army for the year ending June 30th, 1882, was reported in the Senate on the 10th of January, Monday last. The Senate Military Committee have amended the bill which passed the House in the following respects. The item for expenses of recruiting has been increased from \$75,000 to \$95,000. A proviso has been added that "the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay and length of service," and another "that the allowance for commutation of quarters to the Lieutenant-General of the Army shall be \$100 a month." The appropriation for clothing, etc., is increased \$100,000—that is to \$1,100,000. The other amendments are shown by the italics in the sections which follow, the parts stricken out being inserted in brackets:

PAY DEPARTMENT.— . . . Additional pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, and the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay and length of service; pay to enlisted men for length of service, payable with their current monthly pay; retired officers; for the payment of any such officers as may be in service, either upon the active or retired list, during the year ending June 30, 1882, in excess of the numbers for each class provided for in this act (this last clause is a misly transposed from another part of the same section); enlisted men of all grades, not exceeding twenty-five thousand men; five hundred enlisted men of the Signal Corps; the allowances for travel, retained pay, and clothing not drawn, payable to enlisted men on discharge; [one retired ordnance sergeant] two retired ordnance sergeants.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of stores for heating and cooking; of fuel and lights for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, mounted men of the Signal Service, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, three million [two hundred and fifty] five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided, That there shall be no discrimination in the issue of forage against officers serving east of the Mississippi River, provided they are required by law to be mounted, and actually keep and own their animals.*

To pay land-grant railroads fifty per cent. of what the Quartermaster's Department finds justly due them for transportation, \$125,000: *Provided, That such payment shall be accepted as in full of all demands for said services.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.— . . . For manufacture of arms at national armories, \$300,000: *Provided, That not more than fifty thousand dollars of this amount may be expended by the Secretary of War in the manufacture or purchase of magazine guns, to be selected by a board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War.*

UNITED STATES TESTING MACHINE.—For caring for, preserving, using, and operating the United States testing machine at the Watertown Arsenal, ten thousand dollars: *Provided, That the tests of iron and steel, and other materials, for industrial purposes shall be continued during the next fiscal year, and [an annual] report thereof shall be made to Congress.*

SEC. 2. All officers, agents, or other persons receiving public moneys appropriated by this act shall account for the disbursement thereof according to the several and distinct items of appropriation herein expressed.

Also striking out the proviso authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to make use of unexpended balances.

The addition of most interest to officers is that relating to the forage allowance. It certainly ought to stand. Other amendments were proposed to the Senate in Committee of the Whole. The only hope now for important legislation in connection with this bill is in the Senate. The House has adopted for itself the cast iron rule which forbids amendments to appropriation bills construed by the Speaker to involve new legislation. We are sorry that neither the House or Senate Committee saw fit to strike out the clause limiting the appropriation to an Army of 25,000 men. That, certainly, is not new legislation.

Senator BURNSIDE favors abolishing the discrimination in the matter of fuel against officers who are unfortunate enough to be ordered to a cold climate? The temperature of Washington this winter (14 deg. below zero one morning) should open the hearts of Congressmen on this subject.

An amendment was also reported striking out the

clause allowing the use of the unexpended balance of \$664,714.25 in the Q. M. Department. On Wednesday the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill and adopted all of the amendments with the exception of that concerning land grant railroads, which excited considerable discussion as to the exact form this section should take. In regard to the "and fuel" amendment Mr. Withers said:

"A law has been passed directing the establishment of schools in the Army for the instruction of the men; and the lights furnished by the Commissary Department, consisting entirely of candles, are found to be so defective that a number of schools are of but very little value at night in consequence of the want of light, the commissaries being unable to issue oil or other more efficient light. The Commissary Department object to it because they say that the transportation of kerosene with food and other supplies would damage the food, and consequently they are unwilling to do it. The object of this amendment is simply to authorize the Quartermaster's Department to furnish lights, instead of the Commissary Department, to make the schools more effective."

As to the forage amendment he said:

"That amendment was urged upon the committee, and adopted by them, in consequence of what was believed to be a very unjust and injurious discrimination against officers serving east of the Mississippi river, those west of the Mississippi being entitled to draw forage in kind for their animals, those east of the Mississippi being denied that right—the only instance in the history of civilized governments where there is such a discrimination against a portion of the officers of the Army. It is to remedy this inequality and injustice that the committee agreed to incorporate this provision into the bill."

The debate on the land grant railroad clause continued through Thursday and a substitute for it was finally adopted. The other amendments proposed by the appropriation committee were adopted as offered. Senator Dawes tried, but without success, to amend the bill so as to make the appropriation of \$50,000 for the trial of magazine guns in addition to the \$300,000 from which it is to be taken. Senator Logan drew on his war experience to prove that magazine guns expended ammunition too fast to be of any good. An amendment was offered appropriating \$30,000 for quarters at Omaha.

Senator Burnside, always a good friend of the Army, proposed the following amendment: "Provided, That fuel shall be issued to officers of the Army in accordance with the Army regulations in force in 1866." And Mr. Morrill the following: "Provided further, That the officer in charge as governor of the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, shall receive pay in accordance with the brevet rank of such officer."

Or General Sacket's appointment as Inspector General the Washington Post says:

While it was generally expected that Col. Sacket would receive the appointment, as he is the next in rank, yet the decision was reached only after considerable consultation and argument. The inside history of this appointment is rather curious. A statement has found its way into the newspapers several times during the present administration, that the occupant of the White House is inclined to appoint Ohio men to office. This has been vigorously denied. There seems to be some truth in the statement, for in this case Mr. Hayes was desirous of appointing Col. Wesley Merritt, of the 5th Cavalry, and, what is more important, of Ohio, as Inspector General. It appears, however, that he is not entirely responsible for this determination, as it is said that as soon as Gen. Marcy was retired the entire Ohio influence was brought to bear upon Mr. Hayes to secure this appointment. Gen. Drum contended that Col. Sacket was entitled to the promotion, but Mr. Hayes and the Ohio influence remained firm. They argued that the State of Ohio had not received sufficient recognition in the Executive patronage, for the reason that there was an Ohio man who could receive an appointment and had not. The question was then referred to the Attorney-General, who decided that Col. Sacket was entitled to the place. Mr. Hayes was surprised at the decision. The question seemed to him a very simple one, and capable of but one solution. As he graphically put it: "Here was an Ohio man and there was an office, and the combination of the two was not only natural, but logical." The opinion of the Attorney-General, however, prevailed and Col. Sacket's promotion was decided upon. There are five more retirements in the Army to be made, and possibly this Ohio man may be provided for. At any rate, the Ohio influence will be on the watch."

If the President makes no worse appointments from Ohio than that of Wesley Merritt the Army will find occasion to forget some of its causes for criticism. General Merritt is not an Ohio man, however, as he was born in New York and appointed to the Army from the Military Academy. He did have the happiness of marrying a most estimable lady from Cincinnati. It is undoubtedly true that the appointment of General Sacket was for some reason held for several days at the White House. It required some discussion to convince the President of two things: first, that Colonel Sacket was by law entitled to the promotion, and next, that his promotion did not create the vacancy that was expected. Then the question was raised as to how a vacancy could be made, and the result was the retirement of General Schriver and the appointment of Major Breckenridge.

A CORRESPONDENT of the JOURNAL, signing himself "Red-legged Foot," makes a suggestion which we will use in rather a different form from the way he puts it,

hoping that the end reached will be the same. Speaking of General Upton's tactics, of which a new edition is now in preparation, he says: "The subject matter of Gen. Upton's book was one of national importance, and it should have been paid for and issued by the Government, or otherwise, cheaply. Military men, it has been said, are but too prone to cling to tradition—that they are obstructionists. We are not one of those who condemn innovation; one of that sort, for instance, who, as appeared in the JOURNAL, objected to the assimilated artillery tactics because of the trouble involved in unlearning the old one! Far from it. In General Upton we recognize a live soldier, and one who has not traversed the world with his eyes shut. If he believes that alterations in his little book have become necessary, we doubt not that when made they cannot fail to commend themselves." Still our correspondent holds that the new edition should be furnished by the Government. We certainly think that there is much in this idea. The book costs time and money to print and circulate, but the result is reaped by Government alone, in the better drill of the troops and their greater effectiveness for service. This is not a personal but a military expense, and were it the custom to distribute the tactics to officers, at Government expense, it would never occur to anybody that this was any other than a wise and a just action.

At the biennial meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States, held at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., January 12, 1881, the following officers of the Army were elected to serve for the ensuing two years: President, Major-Gen. Hancock; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Benét, Colonels Getty, Crittenden, Fry, Merritt; Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. C. T. Larned; Secretary, Col. T. F. Rodenbough; Asst. Secretary, Capt. J. M. J. Sanno; Vice-Treasurer, Capt. T. Ward; Executive Council, Colonels N. H. Davis, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, G. W. Wallace, T. G. Baylor, H. L. Abbot, Majors H. G. Gibson, R. Arnold, G. N. Lieber, J. H. Janeway, J. Mendenhall, Capt. D. M. Vance, W. G. Mitchell, H. G. Litchfield, E. S. Godfrey and Lieut. F. Michler.

The article written by General Grant on Isthmus Canal question, to which reference has already been made in the JOURNAL, was published this week, and it reviews the whole subject at much length. Gen. Grant shows first the value and need of a canal; next, the disadvantages of the Panama scheme; then, the great advantage of the Nicaragua route; and finally the importance of upholding the Monroe doctrine. He says in conclusion:

An interoceanic canal across the American isthmus will be the greatest thoroughfare between our Atlantic and Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries, while its relations to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defence, our unity, peace, and safety are matters of paramount concern to the people of the United States. No other great power would under similar circumstances fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interests and welfare. In accordance with the early and later policy of the Government, in obedience to the often-expressed will of the American people; with a due regard to our national dignity and power; with a watchful care for the safety and prosperity of our interests and industries on this continent, and with a determination to guard against even the first approach of rival powers, whether friendly or hostile, on these shores, I commend an American canal on American soil to the American people, and congratulate myself on the fact that the most careful explorations have demonstrated that the route standing in this attitude before the world is the one which commends itself as a judicious, economical, and prosperous work. I have formed the opinions expressed in this article not from a party consideration of the subject, and not without personal observation. While commanding the Army of the United States my attention was drawn to the importance of the water communication I have discussed. During my administration of the Government I endeavored to impress upon the country the views I then formed, and I shall feel that I have added one more act of my life to those I have already recorded if I shall succeed in impressing upon Congress and the people the high value as a commercial and industrial enterprise of this work, which, if not accomplished by Americans, will undoubtedly be accomplished by some of our rivals in power and influence.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has heard speakers in favor of Mr. Crago's Monroe doctrine resolution, including Admiral Ammen, Captain Phelps, Mr. A. Thorndyke Rice, and Mr. Eads.

A DESPATCH from Buenos Ayres, dated January 10, says: "The latest telegrams announce that the Peruvian army is encamped at Chorillos, nine miles south of Lima, and that the Chilians are at Lurin. A battle is believed to be imminent. Lima is guarded by the police and foreign residents. A number of dynamite mines have been placed at various points outside the city."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

MAJOR GARDNER REPLIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: My attention has been called to certain recent newspaper statements concerning my public acts and even personal criticisms, which are so unfair that I should not feel justified in allowing them to pass wholly unnoticed.

In the course of a military service approaching seventeen years, in the infantry, artillery and staff, and in many confidential and responsible stations from Regimental Adjutant, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Judge Advocate of a Department and Military Division, Aide-de-camp and Professor of Law, to the office of counsel for the Government, during a series of years, in a number of important cases in all the higher Civil Courts and in the defence, under instruction of the War Department, of officers sued for their public acts, I have never had but one disagreement and that grew out of the performance of a public duty in a public manner as counsel for the Government according to my conscience and best understanding.

Even that I would willingly have avoided despite the extra official manner in which I was assailed, and I went to the extent that a decent self-respect would permit, in endeavoring to avoid a contention hurtful to the Service, and, in my judgment, indefensible in its inception.

This was apparently misunderstood and has been promulgated upon.

When acting as a special representative of the Government, I have never hesitated to say or do what I believed the circumstances required, in the due administration of justice, under a responsibility I have always been ready to support personally or officially.

At the same time I have tried to act towards all with that courtesy which the Service enjoins.

Believing I have had and still have the confidence of the Government, for the many evidences of which I am duly appreciative, I can well afford, in the conscientious discharge of my duty, to disregard the opinions of those who found this "ambition" a possible obstacle to their desires.

In the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, you partially reproduced an article from the New York Herald of the 31st December, in which I was freely referred to.

Your good taste, I perceive, caused you to omit the comments from the prize ring of the author or authors in the original article which was published simultaneously in the Herald and in the Chicago Tribune of the same day, thus showing a deliberate design to give it the widest publicity.

Heretofore I have never noticed newspaper comments, but I will say this, that the article, beginning with the assertion that my "friends," meaning General Logan, the Senator from Illinois (whom I have never met), obtained the passage of a resolution calling for certain papers (of which I did not suspect a single Senator knew), contains more baseless assertions than can usually be found in a communication of that character.

You have fallen into an error, Mr. Editor, in intimating in an editorial a want of regard on my part for the Military Academy.

On the contrary I have always had the greatest regard and respect for that institution, which was confirmed and strengthened by my residence there for upwards of four years as a Professor, and by the very friendly relations which always existed between myself and my colleagues.

ASA BIRD GARDNER.

NEW YORK, 12th January, 1881.

HOW THE JOURNAL ARRIVES AT FORT FREEZE-OUT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I've been a subscriber of the paper longer than almost any thing I know of—longer than the patience of the late lamented John Ackerman, and almost as long as it takes to get a captaincy in the 3d Infantry; but never until now have you known me to come forth as a complainant. It is not the JOURNAL I want to abuse, but, through the JOURNAL, I do want to belabor a number of comrades in this vicinity, and you can publish it or not as you see fit.

Here we are way up on the backbone of the continent—our thermometer way down below zero—and only one mail a week do we get when the blizzards do not interfere with even an hebdomadal appearance of our only human connecting link with the settlements and the distant States. Any where from two to five o'clock on a Saturday afternoon you will find something like ten or a dozen pairs of shoulder straps congregated at the officers' room of "the store," and every minute or two some one of them will leave a cosy seat by the fire and stroll to the window, peer through the frosty panes over the wintry landscape to the southward, and answer "not in sight" to the chorus of inquiries from the billiard or card tables. We are watching for the mail; some, like young Spoons, who has left a sweetheart east of the Hudson, with eager longing; some, like Swell, who has an importunate tailor, with no especial gratification, and some, like Squills, the wife of whose bosom is east and always clamoring for cash, with dismal apprehension; but all are impatient, and when "it" at last is announced as coming, there is a prompt and unanimous adjournment to the Adjutant's office.

Here, being Adjutant, I might be supposed to reign supreme; but the office is small; sitting accommodations are limited; and having secured the vast pile of official communications addressed to the commanding officer and myself, and carefully secreted in their midst

the easily recognized wrapper of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the New York Times, and my home papers, I crowd through to my desk, and Captains Smith, Brown and Robinson, never raising their eyes from the letters they are perusing, reluctantly edge to the right and left, and barely allow me to occupy my own seat. In ten minutes six or seven officers have finished the reading of their personal mail, the commanding officer has engaged me in conversation, and Captain Scuttle leans familiarly over my packet of papers, etc., and confidently remarks, "Ah, Briggs, I'll just glance over the JOURNAL while you are finishing business," selects my personal copy of that interesting weekly, and vanishes before my respect for the remarks of my commanding officer, which I am jotting down on paper, will permit me to remonstrate.

Now I'll admit that it may be selfish and crabbed, but, being an old bachelor, a long suffering lieutenant, my one comfort consists in the undisturbed enjoyment in the warmth, cosiness and solitude of my lonely den of the budget of eastern papers that reaches me once a week. I delight in it. The day's work being done, retreat roll-call reported, dinner over, I repair to my own fireside, light my old pipe and student lamp, and curl up in slippers before the fire to devour the news. Naturally, Army news, Army changes, the frequent moves, the alarmingly frequent marriages, the rare deaths and rarer promotions, interest one handicapped as I am with a hopelessly healthful lot of superiors. So I first seek my JOURNAL among the papers—and it is not there.

Recalling the fact that Scuttle took it from my desk in the office I yell for Finnegan, my striker, to go with the Adjutant's compliments for the paper; but Finnegan is out sparking somewhere, and with a crabbed anathema on all fellows who don't take their own JOURNAL, I pull on my boots and go forth into the pitiless cold. Scuttle is eventually found at the major's, playing whist. "Your JOURNAL, Briggs? why I gave it to Brown, he said he was going to your quarters;" ("come, Scuttle, play," growls the major, who has his own JOURNAL, which even his wife dare not open, and who scorns all other occupations when whist is in progress,) and I meekly meander forth in search of Brown. Brown is at the store playing freeze-out. "Your JOURNAL, Briggs? why yes—Mrs. Wilson said her husband was sick and eager to hear the news; so of course I knew you'd let her have it." Mrs. Wilson hasn't spoken to me since last June, when I put "her Jack" in arrest by the major's order; so I explain to Brown that I can't go there for it. Brown hates to give up his hand, but finally goes in search of Mrs. W., who, it transpires, has gone out to spend the evening with Mrs. Robinson and taken the JOURNAL with her; and Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Brown don't speak, so Brown couldn't go there. Becoming desperate I go and find that Robinson has taken the JOURNAL with him over to Squills, with whom he plays chess every Saturday night. Squills and I, post surgeon and post adjutant, haven't spoken a civil word to one another for a year, ever since we had the row about relieving Stromberg from duty as nurse; so I won't go there, and my Saturday night is desolated. I have no JOURNAL and have lost all interest in anything else but cynicism and profanity.

Next morning Robinson comes and says, "if he'd known that was my JOURNAL he wouldn't have taken it," which is civil in Robinson but not ingenuous. Then Robinson says he'll go and get it, which indicates that he had left it at Squills's over night, and eventually Robinson comes back without it. Squills was away visiting patients, and had the paper in his pocket. Finally, when I get my JOURNAL two days after, all but the advertisements and copies of General Orders, etc., has disappeared; and this sort of thing doesn't happen once in a long while, but every now and then. There used to be an article of war prohibitory of profanity in the Service, but either that has become a dead letter or it has been abandoned as too stringent in view of such provocation as is afforded weekly to your aggrieved subscriber, Briggs.

THE VICTORIA CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of December 11 you quote an article from the Denver Daily Tribune, advancing Gen. Hatch's claims to the next "star." The article referred to is a just and truthful tribute to that officer's merit, up to where occur the words—"Chief Victoria, were he living, would be the best witness obtainable of Gen. Hatch's fitness for this position; for notwithstanding he was not in at the death, when that wily warrior breathed his last, he was caught in the trap set for him by Hatch." This looks well enough to the far removed, and those ignorant of the true state of all the facts concerning that wily warrior's wiping out; but in justice to a gallant and worthy officer who did the work, organized the campaign, drove the Indians across the border, and by vigorous pursuit, made the "trap," which enabled Gen. Terrasses to rid the two republics of Victoria, and most of his murderous band, let his name be set forth, and credit be given, where credit is due; the name of this officer is Gen. George P. Buell, colonel commanding 15th Infantry. It was he who planned and inaugurated the campaign, which resulted in such benefit, and it was he and his gallant command who co-operated with Gen. Terrasses in Mexico, and although he has received the grateful acknowledgment of the governor, Gen. Terrasses, and the people of Chihuahua for his services, it is about time that a little credit should be given him by his own country and people, and his efficient services be made known, and that he should receive the credit for the same, and not others. It was he also who by his energetic moves, forced marches, and judicious management in councils, settled the last Navajo troubles, and not Gen. Hatch. Let everyone have their just dues, and let not friends to the aspirants to a brigadiership be led in their zeal to make mistakes for their favorite's cause, or burrow glory from the achievements of juniors, to swell the record. We

all know Gen. Hatch's bravery and gallantry are unquestionable, and he needs not the credit of his inferior's successes to advance his claims as an aspirant to a star.

VERITAS.

SENATE BILL NO. 1555.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10th, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Being one of those to be benefited by Senate Bill 1555, introduced last session by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, and published in your issue of the 8th inst., I trust you will permit me to thank you for the kindly feeling you have expressed in our behalf, and for the valuable space you have given to our interest. As I know your friendly notice was unsolicited by any officers interested, we feel your kindness more forcibly.

We feel confident of final success, but for the present that hope seems to rest upon a miracle. The justice and equity of our claim and the interest of the Service are the influences we rely upon to carry our measure through. The best interests of the Service cannot be served where retirement competes in hardships with the sentence of a Court-Martial.

Sustained in the hope of final success by your friendly recognition, permit me the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. HOGARTY,
2nd Lieut. U. S. A., Retired.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

THE ordnance men had a field day before the Senate Committee on Appropriations last Friday and Saturday. Norman Wiard appeared in full war paint, but the Army Appropriation bill reported by the Committee shows that he did not make the impression he intended. Two hundred thousand dollars was, Mr. Wiard thought, about the figure he needed to enlighten the country with some new experiments. Being called upon for his opinion, Gen. Benét, who was present, asked Wiard whether the experiments he intended were not substantially a repetition of the Nut Island experiments. Wiard admitted that they were, whereupon the remorseless Chief of Ordnance brought out this little memorandum concerning those experiments, which appeared as an endorsement on some of Wiard's papers:

June 14, 1879.—Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

I find no record in the within papers of the fact, that out of the twelve guns (two others were prepared but not used), used in Wiard's experiments at Nut Island, four went to pieces as follows:

15-inch Wiard rifle No. 1—Burst at 19th fire on Sept. 23, 1874.

15-inch Wiard rifle No. 73 (from XV. Navy)—Burst at 2d fire on Oct. 14, 1874.

11-inch Wiard rifle No. 1—Burst at 3d fire on Dec. 16, 1874.

11-inch Wiard Parrott (Army 10")—Burst at 18th fire on Dec. 9, 1875.

Of the remainder:

9-inch Wiard Parrott No. 34—Shot broke in gun at 1st fire, ruining it.

7-inch Wiard Parrott No. 55—Shot broke in gun at 1st fire, damaging grooves.

This shows that of twelve guns used, four burst at the 2d, 3d, 18th, and 19th fires respectively. And of the remainder, one was ruined, and another injured, by the breaking of shot in the bore at the first fire in each case. This accounts for six guns, one-half of those used, and of the other six, three were "laid aside" at the 13th, 39th, and 42d rounds. Such a record will not justify this Department in giving favorable consideration to the propositions of the American Ordnance Company.

The committee appear to have come to the same conclusion. Wiard was told that money appropriated for experiments would have to go to the Ordnance Department in any case. To this he objected, urging that they had a pet gun of their own, on which Col. Crispin has a patent, and it was not fair to submit the test of his gun to a prejudiced tribunal. But, asked one of the committee, would not the other inventors whose guns are to be tested take the same view of you and object to having you expend the money? Wiard thought not, but the precise difference is not apparent. Wiard has no doubt some truths to tell about the Ordnance Corps, but he is unfortunately not the man himself to assume the role of the impartial expert.

A Mr. Lyon also appeared before the committee to urge an appropriation for the purchase of the Whitehead torpedo, and to pave the way for its introduction, he urged that our Army and Navy had expended a great deal of money experimenting on torpedoes without producing any result. Gen. Wright, who attended, naturally expressed his dissent from this opinion, but did not undertake to argue the case, as it was apparent that Lyon's project had no possible chance with the committee. His proposition is before the engineers to be reported upon, but had not yet been reached, and so Mr. Lyon went directly to Congress as the source of power.

On the 21st of December the War Department referred to the Chief of Ordnance a letter from E. Remington and Sons, per D. F. Whipple, requesting the aid of the department in passing a law to enable the Government to purchase from 5,000 to 20,000 Remington magazine guns at \$18 each, and an equal quantity of any other magazine arms that may have as good a record. This was transmitted to Congress with the following endorsements:

(1st Endorsement.)

Respectfully referred to Gen. S. V. Bonét, Chief of Ordnance.

From the reports made upon the use of the magazine gun within referred to in actual service, it would appear to be advisable that measures shall be adopted looking to its introduction, or the introduction of some similar arm into the Army. The opinion of the Chief of Ordnance, whose superior

knowledge touching this topic should govern in the premises, is requested as to the proper steps to be taken.

ALEX. RAMSEY, Secretary of War.
(2d Endorsement.)

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1880.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.
In my annual report I recommended that "an appropriation be made to enable this department to further study and test by actual trial in the field a few of the best magazine systems." Such an appropriation should be made, but not in the interest of any particular gun. \$100,000 should be appropriated, and a board of Army officers should be convened to recommend one or more magazine guns for trial, and the money should be expended in procuring those so recommended.
S. V. BENET.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Senate.—Letter from the Secretary of War, calling attention to a former letter from him of April 23, 1880, transmitting a report relative to public lands, forts, arsenals, etc., and recommending the creation of a division in his office to be known as the land title division. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.
Communication from the Adjutant-General of the Army, stating that the amount appropriated by the House of Representatives in the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, for the recruiting service, is insufficient to meet the demands of the Service. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

House.—Letter from the Secretary of War, against the promotion of Capt. J. Scott Payne. Referred to the Military Committee. Letters transmitting special estimates for the clothing of the Army, and for a ponton train at West Point; relative to messengers in the office of the Secretary; relating to barracks and quarters at Hot Springs, Ark. Referred to the Appropriation Committee. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a petition on the subject of reinstatement of officers in the United States Army. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Hill submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, and ordered to be printed:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby is, directed to communicate to this House any proposals which may have been made to the Navy Department for the sale to the United States of the 'Whitehead torpedo,' together with all reports which may have been made by officers of the United States Navy with regard to said torpedo; also to inform the House what governments have purchased said arm; also what sums of money have been appropriated for experiments with torpedoes under the direction of the Navy Department since said proposals were first received by said Department; also whether the Navy Department has come into possession of the secret of the construction of said torpedo, and, if so, by what means."

Mr. Butterworth presented the following resolution of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, which was read. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

"Resolved by the Cincinnati Board of Trade and Transportation, That Congress be requested to have a skilled and scientific test and report made by proper officers of the Navy Department of the various devices suggested for the abatement of the smoke nuisance in burning soft coal, and of their relative economy and efficiency, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the carrying out of the objects of this resolution."

The petition of Capt. George A. Kensel, 5th Artillery, against the passage of Senate bills 1008 and 89, for relief of W. A. Winder and D. R. Ransom, and the petition of W. H. Gill for passage of a bill authorizing his reappointment as a military storekeeper, Q. M. Dept., U. S. Army, were referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senate.—Mr. Slater, by request, (S. 1978,) for the relief of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Burnside, by request, (S. 1986,) authorizing the retirement of Brevet Major General William W. Averell, United States Army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier general. Referred to the Military Committee. (Mr. McCook introduced the same bill into the House.)
Mr. Voorhees introduced a resolution, as follows, which was referred to the Committee on Territories:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the necessity and propriety of so amending section 15 of an act approved June 18, 1878, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes,' that its provisions shall not be applicable to the government of the Territories of the United States."

Mr. Logan (S. 1992), to place Ulysses S. Grant, late General and ex-President of the U. S., upon the retired list of the Army. The bill reads as follows:

"That in recognition of the eminent public services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army, and ex-President of the United States, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the retired list, with the rank and full pay of a General of the Army."

"Sec. 2. That at any time when the President shall consider that an emergency has arisen, requiring the services of Gen. U. S. Grant on active duty, he is hereby authorized to assign him to any command commensurate with the rank of General."

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Logan (S. 1993), to complete the Record of Col. J. H. Grierson, U. S. Army. (Same as H. Bill 6842.) Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Vest (S. 2002), to regulate the promotion of midshipmen and cadet engineers, and establish the grade of

sub-assistant engineer in the Navy. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McPherson (S. 2009), to regulate the promotion and retirement of certain officers in the naval service. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Williams, of Ky., joint resolution (S. R. No. 141) authorizing the President to place Thomas L. Crittenden upon the retired list with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general. Referred to Military Committee.

S. 1967, for the relief of certain officers of the Medical Department of the Army, reported as introduced last week, was the one referred to elsewhere in the same number as providing that in computing years of service entitling surgeons to longevity pay, service as acting assistant and contract surgeons shall be allowed.

House.—Mr. Brents (H. R. 6833) "to amend sec. 1860 of the Revised Statutes so as not to exclude retired Army officers from holding civil office in the Territories." It amends the section to read as follows: "Fourth. No person belonging to the Army or Navy shall be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in any Territory; but this clause shall not include officers of the Army on the retired-list."

H. R. 6789, authorizing the President to place Commissary Sergeant Cornelius Huntington, U. S. A., on the retired-list, with the full pay and allowances of a commissary sergeant, he having become disabled in the Service.

Mr. Young (H. R. 6797) to retire Colonel W. H. French, brevet-major general U. S. A., with rank of brigadier-general. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Morse (H. R. 6772) to regulate the promotion and retirement of certain officers in the naval service. Referred to the Naval Committee. It provides that any officer of the Navy above the grade of commander who has been promoted for faithful and efficient war service, and who has served faithfully for thirty-five years or upwards, and who may be ordered for examination preparatory to promotion to the next higher grade, shall, if found physically incapacitated, and such incapacity has been contracted on duty, or shall be incident thereto, be promoted to the next higher grade on the active-list, notwithstanding said physical incapacity, and shall then be placed upon the retired-list of the Navy.

Sec. 2. That any officer of the Navy who has been promoted for faithful and efficient war service, and who shall have served faithfully forty consecutive years in the naval service, and who shall be within two numbers of promotion to the next higher grade, shall, if he elects to retire under section 1443 of the Revised Statutes, be promoted to the next higher grade on the active-list, and then be placed on the retired-list of the Navy.

Mr. Briggs (H. R. 6788), to promote the efficiency of the Navy. It provides that drunkenness, misconduct, or incapacity not resulting from service, proved by board of inquiry, shall prevent an officer from being placed on the retired list, and he shall be discharged with one year's pay. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Springer (H. R. 6842), to correct and complete the record of Colonel B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., aide-de-camp on the staff of General B. M. Prentiss, U. S. Vols. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to recognize Colonel B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., as first lieutenant of cavalry and aide-de-camp from the 8th day of May, 1861, to the 24th day of October, 1861, and as major of the 6th Illinois Cavalry from the 24th day of October, 1861, when he accepted his commission to the 9th day of January, 1862, the date of muster with his regiment; this to correct and complete his record for services rendered the government, as herein specified, for the period embraced within said dates.

H. R. 6740, by Mr. Edward L. Martin, for the relief of Edward S. Farrow. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the value of the property lost by Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, of the 21st Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., on or about June 10th, 1878, while en route from The Dalles, Oregon, to Fort Harney, during the Bannock war, the command being obliged to leave their wagon train and hurry on to Camp Harney to protect the settlers who had fled to that post for protection from the Indians; and the amount so ascertained shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made for any property except what was useful, necessary, and proper for such an officer, and that the aggregate amount shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

PASSED.

The House on January 7th, in Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, adopted the following substitute for H. R. 4413, in favor of J. Scott Payne, and reported it to the House with a recommendation that it do pass, and it was passed accordingly in the following form:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the services of J. Scott Payne, now a captain in the 5th regiment of United States Cavalry, be regarded as continuous, so far as his pay is concerned, from the date of his original commission as second lieutenant of said 5th Cavalry. That the Paymaster-General in computing the pay of said Captain Payne for longevity pay shall compute the same from the date of his said original commission as second lieutenant of 5th Cavalry, and that said Captain Payne be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the difference between the amounts he would have received under the computation herein provided for and the amounts he has actually received: *Provided*, That he shall receive no pay for the time he was actually out of the military service of the United States."

The military committee reported that Captain Payne's

resignation in 1868 was accepted "contrary to law and the usages of war, and in violation of the terms upon which it was tendered." In urging the adoption of the substitute Mr. Hutton, who offered it, gave an account of the Milk River fight, concluding as follows:

"There is not a man in this broad land who can say that anybody else would have managed that command with more heroic skill and bravery than did Captain Payne. He held out against an overwhelming Indian force for five or six days until reinforcements reached him, and thereby saved his command and this country from the disgrace of having that whole force fall into the hands of the Indians. I state here, and I state it with emphasis, that the Federal Army has within its ranks no more gallant, patriotic soldier than Captain Scott Payne."

The House has passed a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to extend to the government and people of France an invitation to join the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the centennial anniversary at Yorktown, Virginia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Logan succeeded last week in securing a reconsideration and referred to the Senate Naval Committee of the bill passed last session (S. 1310,) to restore Captains Erben, Glass, and others to their original positions on the Navy register. The Committee promptly re-reported the bill favorably, stating that they had discovered "no additional evidence and no reason to change their opinion." Mr. Edwards objecting to immediate consideration, the bill went over, taking its place on the calendar "as of the date of the report."

The Senate Committee on Appropriation reported the Military Academy bill as it passed the House with a single amendment, adding \$300 for a theodolite.

The bill (S. 1486), to reorganize and discipline the militia has been reported unfavorably and indefinitely postponed. The Senate Naval Committee report unfavorably upon the bill for the relief of Granville T. Pierce (#908,) and favorably upon S. 1050 for the relief of Thos. G. Corbin. They have been discharged upon their request from further consideration of the petition for the relief of disabled Navy-yard employees.

S. 1923, to retire Gen. Ord with his brevet rank of Major General has been reported favorably and H. R. 3872, to give a pension to Mrs. S. L. Merchant.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have authorized their chairman, Senator McPherson, to report for passage the pending bill to reorganize the Marine Corps.

Mr. Whitthorne made an effort on Thursday of last week to take from the Speaker's table, for reference to the House Naval Committee, the bill (S. 616,) introduced last session to promote the officers of the Navy, but the unanimous consent required could not then be obtained, the "regular order" being called for.

The House Military Committee have by a vote of 6 to 3 decided to adopt the report of the sub-committee against the bill placing Gen. Grant on the retired list.

The discussion in the House Jan. 7th, of the bill to pay Geo. Wright for the use of his linch-pin brought up the question as to the propriety of paying a government employee for an invention made in the department to which he is attached, and where he uses the material and implements of the Government and is paid for his time. Precedents are against paying for such patents, but as the committee reported in favor of the bill and the House concurred so far as to lay it aside in Committee of the Whole to be reported, it appears that they concur with the committee who adopt as their opinion on this subject the language of the War Department in mitigating the proceedings in the Dyer Court-martial.

TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1967, by Mr. McPherson, for the relief of certain officers in the Medical Department of the United States Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act all officers of the Medical Department of the United States Army who have served in the armies of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, as acting assistant or contract surgeons, shall be, and they are hereby, credited with the full time of their service as such acting assistant or contract surgeons in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement.

S. 2002, by Mr. Vest, to regulate the promotion of midshipmen and cadet engineers, and establish the grade of sub-assistant engineer in the Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of section 1363 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as limits the number of line officers on the active list in the grade of ensign to 100 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That midshipmen, after one year from the date of their appointments, may be promoted to the grade of ensign, subject to the examinations required by law.

Sec. 3. That so much of section 1390 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as limits the number of officers on the active list in the grade of second assistant engineer to 100 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That the grade of sub-assistant engineer be, and is hereby, established in the Engineer Corps of the Navy; and sub-assistant engineers shall have the relative rank of midshipman, and the pay provided by section 1556 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for "cadet engineers after final academic examination and until warranted as assistant engineers."

Sec. 5. That when cadet engineers shall have passed successfully the final graduating examination at the conclusion of the prescribed course of instruction at the Naval Academy, and two years of service on naval steamers, they shall receive appointments as sub-assistant engineers, and shall take rank according to their proficiency as shown by the order of their merit at date of such examination.

Sec. 6. That sub-assistant engineers, after one year from the date of their appointments, may be promoted to the grade of assistant engineer, subject to the examinations required by law.

S. 2009, by Mr. McPherson, to regulate the promotion and retirement of certain officers in the naval service. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That any officer of the Navy above the grade of commander who has been promoted for faithful and efficient war service, and who has served faithfully for thirty-five years or upwards, and who may be ordered for examination preparatory to promotion to the next higher grade, shall, if found physically incapacitated, and such incapacity has been contracted on duty, or shall be incident thereto, be promoted to the next higher grade on the active list, notwithstanding said physical incapacity, and shall then be placed upon the retired list of the Navy.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—An application having been made by some of the Western and Southern delegates to postpone the Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States from Jan. 20 to March 7 to enable those coming to Washington to attend the inauguration to be present, and also with the view of influencing Congress in case there should be an extra session, there being no hope of the passage of the bill during the present Congress, by direction of the executive committee the convention has been adjourned to March 7, at 10 o'clock, at Mercantile Library Building, Tenth street, near Chestnut, Philadelphia.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—At 15 minutes past 8 o'clock on Monday evening, January 10th, the 1st sergeant of Company H of this regiment gave the order "fall in." The order was heard but not heeded, and was repeated five times before the men condescended to obey. It did not surprise us that the men were slack in responding to the order, for before the company was formed the 1st sergeant stopped in the very centre of his duties in order to shake hands and have a chat with a friend who happened along at that particular time. Five minutes were wasted before the sergeant called the roll, three sergeants and fifteen men answering "here." The sergeant called the names of three officers, but there were none present for duty. Eight minutes were consumed in the formation of the company, and it was just 33 minutes past 8 o'clock when the drill proper was commenced, 25 minutes of the men's time uselessly wasted, for the company, had the "fall in" been given and obeyed at the proper hour, 8 P. M., should have formed inside of 8 minutes at the outside. Adjutant Johnson will form the 8th regiment, from assembly to the present, inside of twenty minutes. The officers were absent, however, and "when the cat is out the mouse will play." The sergeant commenced the drill with a march in column of fours, step perfect, 110 to the minute, but alignments had and distances very poor; after wheeling into line a march company front was neatly executed, while a change of direction would have been excellent, had the pivot guide advanced with the required nine inch step instead of breaking to the rear. March by the flank, to the rear, and in column of fours were all fairly executed, but the guides were sadly deficient in their knowledge of the duties of their positions. The left guide was at the carry almost throughout the drill in column of fours as well as in company front. After marching for about a quarter of an hour the company was halted and the manual of arms taken up. At the commencement this manual was poor and ragged, and as a last resort the sergeant ordered "by the motions." A marked improvement was at once observed in the manual. After working smoothly for some time, the sergeant, wishing to resume the manual without the numbers, gave the command "without the motions." We have repeatedly heard this command given by officers in the 1st division, but after a very careful perusal of the "revised" fall to find any authority for such a command. It ranks with the "as you were." It does indeed seem strange that instructors will labor hard to teach men the importance of executing each "motion" of the manual of arms in a marked and distinct manner, and then direct the men to execute the manual "without the motions." Tactics prescribe that the manual may be executed "by or without the numbers," not motions. We make this point simply to call the attention of instructors to the difference between numbers and motions. After a short rest the marching was resumed, column of fours and company front, with occasional wheels. With the exception of the formation, the attention and discipline of the men were of the very best, and it seemed a shame that a squad of men so earnest in their efforts to improve, should be virtually neglected by their officers. Had the company but a single officer at its head we could understand that a dozen different and most excellent reasons might have caused his absence, but with three officers the neglect is unpardonable.

NINTH NEW YORK.—The 9th being one of the four regiments in the 1st Division, whose armory accommodations will permit of instructions in battalion movements, the drill season of 1881 was commenced on January 5, Companies F, G, and I reporting. In the absence of the adjutant, Lieutenant Springer was detailed to perform the duties, the formation being three companies; F on the right with 16 files, G the centre, 12 files, and I on the left, 12 files. The formation was decidedly faulty, the centre company coming into line from the left, while the lieutenant commanding, dressed it to the right; the movements of the other companies were slow and careless. The dress to the wrong flank of the centre company was apparently not observed, for it was not corrected. The battalion was turned over to Col. Ryder at 8.35, the "present" being well delivered. Fours right was at once ordered, and the movements commenced. During this march in column of fours, both right and left in front, the step was perfect, exactly 110 to the minute, the distances were fair, but the alignments of the fours were of the very worst. This march in column of fours was continued for some time in order to steady the men, when "on the left close column of companies" was ordered. The second and third companies marched too far to the rear before entering the column, and when in the column were allowed to pass too far to the left before wheeling into line. The consequence was much dressing and shuffling before the close of the movement. "To the left close column of companies" followed, and was executed in much better shape. These movements were then repeated left in front, showing a decided improvement, though in each instance, whether right or left, the second company was too slow to take up the march when reforming the column of fours, and in its endeavor to regain the lost distance the step was broken, and alignments lost in the left companies. "On left into line" from the column of fours was the next movement ordered; but as there were no markers established, the captain of the first company, no doubt mistaking the order, executed a column left. The error, however, was soon discovered, and with slight confusion the movement was completed. The guides of companies were very slow in marking the new alignment. The carry at the halt was excellent. The movement was repeated in first-class shape, but the markers were again forgotten. Close column on first company right in front, and deployment, were fairly executed in all but the tardiness of the guides, and the failure to post markers at the deployment. The captain of the first company took position in front of the centre of his company after dressing, and before the "guide's post." "Right of companies rear into column" met its usual fate. Here is one of the most simple movements in the whole school of the battalion, and yet it is seldom executed without flaw. Usually the trouble is in not holding the company, so that when the fours are wheeled into line, the amount of shuffling and dressing is apt to set the instructor on edge. The companies were correct on this occasion, and we had scored 1 for the 9th when our exultation at the success of the movement was dashed by the "support arms" of the lieutenant of the second company.

The right and left companies stood fast, and this officer, seeing that he was at fault, ordered "as you were." We have repeatedly stated that there never was or never will be such a command in tactics. It is a pure militiaman, yet one that was seemingly understood by the company, for one by one the men returned to the "carry." Had this officer, seeing his error, given the command "carry" at once, few of the men in his company would have been aware that he was deficient; but the "as you were" made it patent to the youngest recruit. The formations of single and double rank were poorly executed, and were not performed as prescribed by tactics. "Close column on third company, left in front," was handsomely executed, while the deployment was equally good. This time the markers were correctly established. The movements were the best of the drill. The battalion was then dismissed and reformed for "dress parade." The formation was the same as the first, except the dress of the second company, which this time was correct. The manual was rendered in very fair shape, showing that the company commanders were not idle during the first part of the season. We would, however, urgently recommend the acting adjutant to carefully peruse paragraph 810, Tactics, before attempting another dress parade. The drill, as a whole, though full of faults, was a fair beginning of the drill season, and later on we will, no doubt, be called upon to praise, where now we have recorded errors. As stated, it was the first battalion drill of the year, and as men and officers become accustomed to each other all will improve.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Company G, of this regiment, assembled for company drill at the armory on Tuesday, Jan. 11. At 8 P. M. "fall in" was given by the 1st sergeant, five sergeants and ten files responding. Three minutes later the roll was called and the company on its way to the large drill room. Here the ranks were opened and the company most thoroughly inspected by the 1st sergeant. Ranks were closed, two files, recruits, sent to the squad drill room and the company formed with but eight files front, all being ready for presentation to the captain at eight minutes past 8 o'clock. The formation was most thorough, the 1st sergeant being well up in all his duties. No officer appearing, the left sergeant was instructed to take post on the right, a position he retained during the evening, and the drill was commenced with a march in column of fours, the 1st sergeant in command. A march company front, the length of the room, a face about and a march in retreat, were followed by "right forward fours right." This latter movement was wretchedly executed, and the company was halted and the movement explained. A repetition was correct. "Left front into line" was the next command, the leading guide ignoring the order, executed an "on left into line." At the completion of the movement the column of fours was again formed and the command halted. The error was pointed out, and the movement, "left front into line," explained. It was then executed in very fine shape, the manual at the halt being distinct, though very ragged. At this time the 1st lieutenant entered the drill room and assumed command of the company. The manual of arms occupied his attention, but it was very poorly executed; time bad and motions ragged. A march in column of fours was also poor, step fast and uneven, distances bad, and alignments irregular, while a wheel into line and a march company front could not have been much worse. During a wheel the right guide was greatly at fault, the arc was altogether too large, consequently the centre was badly broken. The wheelings, right and left, were repeated until executed in fair shape, though not a single one of them could be considered good. After a march in column of fours, an "on right into line" was executed in very poor form. The second four was all broken and straggled on to the alignment in "a go-as-you-please style." At this time, half-past 8 o'clock, enough men had reported to form a front of twelve files, and the late men were permitted to fall in. It is natural to suppose that these men will be counted as present at the drill, and receive the same benefits as those who answered the 1st sergeant's roll call. If so it is manifestly unjust to the prompt members of the company. After a march in column of fours, and wishing to form company front, the lieutenant instructed the men that at the first command—four left—the rear rank should close to facing distance. Tactics prescribe that they close during the wheel. It does seem strange that officers such as those composing the line of this regiment would so carelessly instruct their men. After a few more movements Co. G returning to the lower hall, where the loadings and firings were most cleanly executed. This portion of the drill was in reality the best of the evening. We have seen this company drill, and drill well a number of times, but the exhibition on this occasion was, as a rule, as poor as any we ever wish to see. There were few redeeming features.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK, BROOKLYN.—This command held a grand reception and review at its armory, Hanson Place, on Wednesday evening, January 13th, the specialty of the occasion being the presence of General U. S. Grant, and his review of the command. In the early evening Col. Austen and the officers of the regiment entertained General Grant with a banquet at the residence of the Colonel. The ceremonies of the evening were divided into four parts, the first being guard mounting and the posting of sentinels. For this duty the detail was of picked men and from the beating of assembly until after the passage in review, the full details of this beautiful ceremony were carried out without blemish. It does seem a pity that a ceremony, executed as this was, should have so few spectators, while the constant shuffling and noise caused by the entrance of visitors was extremely annoying to both officers and men. The officers engaged in the ceremony were Capt. H. L. Jewett, officer of the day, Lieut. F. Harrison and J. L. Kellner, officers of the guard, with Adjutant Geo. B. Davis. The special guest of the regiment arrived about 8.30 P. M., the band announcing his entry by playing "Hail to the Chief." The second part of the programme was then taken up, a concert by the regimental band under Harvey Dodsworth, while between the selections assembly was sounded, companies formed, 1st sergeant's call beaten, and the equalization perfected. No. 6 of this part of the programme—collocation, a day in camp—was an excellent arrangement and the playing of "Annie Laurie," and "Lights Out" were received with much applause. The concert was completed at ten minutes past nine and then assembly announced for 8.30 was sounded. Adjutant's call quickly followed and the regiment, ten companies, twenty files front, was turned over to the colonel at 9.35 P. M., the carry and present being excellently delivered. The command "prepare for review" was then given, and the manoeuvre for indoor reviews, as perfected by Col. Austen, and described in the JOURNAL of Dec. 4th, was perfected, leaving the command in line of wings, with the Veteran Corps of 45 members forming an L on the right of the right wing. Banks were then opened and General Grant, stepping to the front and centre, received the "present." He, accompanied by Col. Austen, then inspected the lines, the General being without a hat and proceeding in a leisurely walk, the stoop of his shoulders being a noticeable part of his appearance. There was considerable applause as the reviewing officer passed different portions of the armory during the inspection. Banks were next closed and the passage commenced, the in-

door review system being again followed, the marching distances and alignments, considering the limited space, being highly commendable. The closing present was also handsomely delivered. This time the General's hat, which he had left in the colonel's quarters, had been brought down, and he was enabled to properly return the salute. The band and Veteran Corps were dismissed and a short battalion drill was held. The manual of arms was excellent, while during the marches in column of fours the halt and carry were distinct and regular. "On the left close column of companies" was handsomely executed and was applauded, the marching, alignments and distances in the column of fours were excellent, while the wheel into line and dress of the companies on entering the column was first-class. Line of wings was again formed by the indoor review movement, and the loading and firing taken up. The manual of load was correctly performed, not a motion being slurred, while the several volleys were well delivered, especially those of the right wing. The first volleys of the left wing were straggling but steadily improved, the closing fires of both wings being most deservedly applauded. The volleys by battalion were steady and delivered without flaw. At 10.15 General Grant congratulated Col. Austen on the appearance, drill and discipline of the regiment, and declining to make a speech withdrew, and the command was dismissed. The floor was then cleared and the closing portion of the programme—twelve dances—completed, to the delight of the young lady portion of the visitors. Throughout the evening every member of the old 13th was on his mettle, and we have seldom seen the regiment to better advantage. The charge for admission was high and this no doubt affected the attendance.

CONNECTICUT.—Inauguration day at Hartford, January 5, was a success in everything except the weather; still, notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow which made marching most uncomfortable, the militia were out in full force, while the companies, horse and foot, Governor's Guard were the lions of the day. Early in the morning the streets were alive with soldiers hurrying to their respective quarters, and shortly after 10 A. M. the air was filled with martial music as the visiting and escorting companies passed through the avenues. Governor Bigelow arrived about noon, and before 1 P. M. all was ready. After the customary salute, Governor Bigelow, accompanied by Governor Andrews and Secretary Tyler, entered an open coach, and the route of march was taken up. The troops were formed in the following order: Col. L. A. Barbour, 1st regiment, and staff, followed by Companies F, I, H, B and A in solid ranks, and though the men found it almost impossible to keep alignments and distance through the banks of snow, the regiment presented a most creditable appearance. The New Haven Grays, Co. F, 2d regiment, followed the 1st regiment, and although they looked exceedingly well, they were lost sight of in the enthusiasm over the Governor's Guards. These were 1st company Horse Guards, Major Boardman; 2d company Horse Guards, Maj. Blakeslee; 1st company Foot Guards, Maj. Fisher; 2d company Foot Guards, Capt. Morse. The general appearance, drill and discipline of these independent commands were most freely commented upon, the palm being generally awarded to the 1st company Foot Guards, Maj. Fisher. Its marching was good, while distances and alignments, notwithstanding the snow, were indeed excellent. As a whole the military display was most creditable. On arriving at the Capitol Governor Bigelow and staff alighted, and after a formal reception by Governor Andrews, the new governor proceeded to the House of Representatives and delivered his message. In speaking of the National Guard of the State Governor Bigelow says:

"The National Guard is composed of 183 commissioned officers, and 2,731 enlisted men, giving a total of 2,914 as the active military force of the State. This is a slight decrease from last year. The report of the quartermaster-general shows that the usual work of the year has been performed, and that in matters of equipment and discipline the force is in a satisfactory condition. By general order the maximum of enlisted men has been somewhat reduced, resulting in a saving of expense and in no impairment of efficient force. The expenditures of this department of the State service have amounted to \$88,609.67, and for the Governor's Guards and independent companies it has been \$15,021.08 more, making a total military expenditure of \$103,630.75. I think that the people of any State may well congratulate themselves when the cost of so efficient an establishment forms, as with us, only the fifteenth part of their general expenses." In the evening the 1st company Governor's Foot Guards gave their one hundred and tenth anniversary ball in Allyn Hall, during which the rooms were crowded with the elite of Connecticut, governors, senators, generals, lawyers, bankers and merchant princes. It was a grand success, and one that will not soon be forgotten.

Gen. Geo. M. Harmon, the new Adjutant-General of Connecticut, joined the State forces May 23, 1861, as 2d lieutenant 4th Conn. Vols. This was the first regiment that enlisted for three years. It was afterwards changed to 1st Heavy Artillery. The General served in the Peninsular campaign, under McClellan, and participated in all important engagements. He resigned as captain December 24, 1863.

Gen. Frederick B. Camp, the new Paymaster-General, also saw service during the late war. He was promoted 2d lieutenant 24th Conn. Vols. September 11, 1862, taking his next grade March, 1863. In January, 1864, he was promoted captain 29th Conn. Vols. and major in November of the same year. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel 29th regiment, U. S. C. T., January 1, 1865, and was appointed 2d lieutenant 14th U. S. Inf. February 23, 1866, and then 1st lieutenant 32d U. S. Inf. same date, captain 2d U. S. Inf. December 12, 1868; resigned July 20, 1875.

Col. Wm. Elliot Barrows, aide-de-camp, enlisted in the 19th Mass. Vols., and was promoted 2d lieutenant March 25, 1863, 1st lieutenant July 11, 1863, and captain July 23, 1864. He was mustered out July 22, 1865. As Brevet Maj. Hadley says: "The 19th proved to be one of the best fighting, best disciplined, and most enduring regiments which Massachusetts has sent to the war." Its first battle was Balls Bluff, 1861. It was assigned to the 2d Corps in 1862 and was engaged in the Peninsular campaign, and from this until the surrender at Appomattox the 19th had its share in every engagement of the Army of the Potomac.

Col. Wm. B. Budd, aide-de-camp, enlisted in the 98th N. Y. Vols. October, 1861, was appointed 2d lieutenant in May, 1862, and was discharged October, same year. He afterwards served in the N. Y. National Guard and was adjutant of the 107th regiment.

MARYLAND.—Governor Hamilton has accepted the resignation of Col. Wm. H. S. Burgwyn, 6th regiment, Baltimore, and he has been honorably discharged from the militia service of the State.

It will be remembered that on the 21st of September, 1880, Col. Burgwyn tendered his resignation to the council of officers of the regiment, and after their acceptance forwarded the papers through the regular channel. On Sept. 28 one of the Baltimore daily newspapers contained an editorial to the effect that four officers of the 6th regiment had publicly stated that the Colonel's resignation had been accepted by the council, because they did not consider him an efficient commander, and that a change would improve,

the discipline of the regiment. The Colonel at once requested that his resignation be held, and asked for a court of inquiry, in order that these officers might have a chance to make good their assertions, or their falsity be established. This court was duly appointed, full testimony taken, its verdict being a unanimous vindication of the conduct of Col. Burgwyn as commandant of the regiment. A full report of this decision was printed in the *Journal* of Dec. 25, 1880. The Colonel has placed certain officers of the regiment in arrest, and preferred charges of unofficerlike conduct and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. These trials are now pending. In his letter to the Commander-in-Chief requesting the acceptance of his resignation, the Colonel says: "As I can see no necessity now for my continuing in command of the regiment pending these trials, as my testimony can be just as available in my capacity as a private citizen, and doubtless the Courts-martial now sitting to try these officers will so determine as will best subserve the welfare and discipline of the command and do impartial justice towards the accused, I would respectfully ask that I be relieved from the responsibilities of my position, and reiterate my request that my resignation be immediately accepted."

Col. Burgwyn is determined to push his charges to the bitter end; and though out of the service means to prove to the National Guard of Maryland that discipline must be maintained.

SONG.—By Lieut.-Col. E. A. Belcher, N. G. C. (For the Army and Navy Journal.)

Over sunny hills to stray,
While the far off bells are ringing—
From the weary world away
Some light merry song a-singing.
Thinkst this
Life spent amiss
While the solemn bells are ringing?
The flowers smile
With artless wile;
And songs of birds
Like spoken words,
The soul beguile!

This I hear kind Nature sing:
Woo my breezes softest kisses;
They will sweetest pleasure bring
And awake life's sleeping blisses.
Have thy fill;
Bespeak no ill.
So thy sense no beauty misses!

For flowers smile
With artless wile;
And songs of birds
Like spoken words,
The soul beguile.

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Connecticut Legislature will, during its present session, pass a bill granting an appropriation of funds sufficient to defray the expenses of the 1st regiment, Hartford, Col. L. A. Barbour, during its trip to Yorktown as escort to the Governor in 1881.

—QUARTERMASTER RICHARD A. RIKER, 12th New York, has tendered his resignation after a continuous service of seventeen years. 1st Lieut. Chas. M. Williams, Co. I, same regiment, has also resigned on account of removal from the State, he having taken up his residence in Texas.

—THE examining board for non-commissioned officers, 22d New York, for the year 1881, are Capt. Henry M. Knapp, Lieut. J. A. Terhune and W. J. Maidhoff. The first session of the board will be held at the armory Jan. 19, 8 p. m.

—THE 8th New York will commence the battalion drill season at its armory on Thursday, Jan. 20, a second drill will be held Jan. 25. The command will parade in fatigue uniform. Col. Scott will be the instructor.

—THE 5th New York will elect a major on Monday, Jan. 17. Civil Justice Fred'k G. Gedney is said to be the coming man. The Judge is a veteran of the late 37th and 71st New York, and will no doubt make an excellent field officer.

—MAJOR J. J. RIKER, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st New York Brigade is about to remove to Boston, Mass., and has resigned his commission. The Major is a painstaking officer, and would be an acquisition to any of the organizations of the Mass. Volunteer Militia.

—LIEUT.-COL. WM. M. KIRBY, late commandant of the 49th N. Y. Battalion, Auburn, (disbanded) has been elected captain of the new separate company of Infantry located at Auburn.

—THE 21st New York, Poughkeepsie, will open the battalion drill season of 1881 with a drill by the right wing Cos. D, E, and G, January 17; Cos. A, B, and I, will drill on the 21st. Captain M. D. Benaway, Co. I, has tendered his resignation, and Col. H. elected a captain on January 10th.

—At the close of his annual report to the life members of the National Rifle Association, Secretary Donaldson paid a handsome tribute to the late assistant secretary, Lieut. A. H. Weston. He says: "This is a loss that all riflemen acquainted with him will deplore, more especially by those who have experienced his uniform courtesy and kindness at Creedmoor, where his pleasant voice and face always seemed a welcome to the shooters."

—THE 33d annual reception of the Ringgold Horse Guard, Troop D, 5th N. Y. Brigade (Brooklyn), on January 6, was one of the most successful ever given by the Troop. About 10 p. m. the command was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. C. T. Christensen, 5th Brigade, after which he made a short speech congratulating the troop on their soldierly bearing and deportment, and presented the command with an ivory-handled, silver-mounted revolver, in a magnificent case, to be presented to the man who, at the close of the year, shall have brought in the largest number of recruits. Major Weber, I. R. P., then presented the marksman's badges won at Creedmoor during the year 1880, and dancing was commenced.

—CORPORAL JAMES S. BRYANT, Jr., Co. F, 1st Connecticut N. G. (Hartford City Guard), won the Veteran's Diamond Badge in the competitive drill in the manual of arms, at the armory of the 1st regiment N. G., in Hartford, Dec. 27, 1880.

—THE Hartford battalion of the 1st regiment, N. G., Connecticut, gives a promenade concert in their spacious armory at Hartford on Jan. 18. Col.'s 1st regiment band will render the concert and dance music.

—THE members of Co. D, 22d New York, showed their appreciation of their popular commander, Capt. Samuel Moore Smith, during the drill on Jan. 11. At one of the rests, Col. Porter stepped to the front, and addressing the Captain in one of his most happy moods, presented him on behalf of Co. D, with a beautiful portrait of himself (Capt. Smith). In receiving the present the Captain did full justice to the company. He is proud of Co. D, and it seems needless to say that the company is proud of its Captain.

—SEPARATE TROOP D, 5th New York Brigade, will elect a 2d lieutenant on Jan. 14, vice W. Tepe, discharged.

—THE Keene Light Guard Battalion, Companies G and H,

2d regiment, New Hampshire N. G., will hold its second annual concert and ball at the City Hall Opera House, Keene, N. H., on Thursday, Jan. 20.

—THE 7th New York have adopted the cork helmet, instead of the present shako. This change in the bill of dress of the regiment only awaits the approval of the Commander-in-Chief to become a law.

—THE visit of the battalion, 71st New York, to New Orleans, during *Mardi Gras*, is the event of the season in the 1st New York Division. The battalion will be composed of picked men, will be under command of Col. Richard Voss, and will be a credit to the troops of New York State. The National Guard of the West and South have promised the battalion a hearty reception.

—THE Military Committees of the New Jersey Legislature for 1881 are as follows: *Senate*.—Messrs. Sewell, Havens, and Wortendyke. *House*.—Messrs. Mines, Lawrence, Williams, O'Connor, and Donnelly.

—THE companies of the 10th New York Battalion have had a tour of active service during the past week. The occasion being the strike of the ice cutters at Verplank's point on the Hudson. The Peakskill and Sing Sing companies of the battalion were marched nearly five miles through the snow to the point, the very best of discipline being maintained.

—THE 10th and 25th New York regiments, Albany, are likely soon to be disbanded, their place being taken by one or more separate companies. What will become of the 9th Brigade and 3d Division is now a pertinent question.

—THE 7th New York will open the battalion drill season at their new armory, on Thursday, Jan. 27. The drills will be three companies, then three more on Feb. 1 or 2, and four companies about Feb. 11. Col. Clark will be the instructor.

—THE organizations of the 8th New York Division are awaiting with fear and trembling the fall of the disbandment axe. The rumored changes are most numerous, viz.: Three Newburg companies, 10th Battalion, will be disbanded; the 17th Company, of Hudson; the Ellenville Company, and the Catskill Company to be added to the command. The 21st regiment, Poughkeepsie, is also to be disbanded, while of the 20th Battalion, Kingston, and now occupying new State armory, it is not known just what disposition will be made of it, but it is thought one or two of the companies will fall.

—ALTHOUGH strong efforts are being made to resuscitate the late 2d New York Brigade, there is little chance of its being accomplished. Reduction is the motto of the present administration, and instead of reorganization the chances are greatly in favor of the disbandment of one or more regiments in the 1st and 2d Divisions.

—THE 23d New York, Brooklyn, will hold their annual Creedmoor reception, at the armory, on Saturday evening, Jan. 29. A rifle match will be shot on the occasion.

—GENERAL ORDERS No. 1, Headquarters N. G. Pennsylvania, grants permission to such of the organized militia, of other States, as may desire to attend the inauguration of the President elect, on March 4, 1881, to enter and pass through the State of Pennsylvania, armed and equipped.

—WE reserve a criticism on the drills of Companies C and K, 7th regiment, held Jan. 12, until next week's issue. Also of Co. E, 22d regiment.

—In a long letter to the *Albany Sunday Press*, Col. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., late 10th New York, discusses the present status of the N. Y. State troops, and offers some valuable suggestions for its reorganization and continuance. Some of his points are well taken and are most worthy of consideration, while others are simply mere waste of paper. His strictures on uniforms and equipments are most unfair, and though the State troops wear a variety of uniforms, both in pattern and color, all are well made and serviceable.

—It will be seen by our congressional report that the National Militia bill has been killed in the United States Senate.

TARGET PRACTICE.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual meeting of the life members of the National Rifle Association was held at the armory of the 22d New York on Tuesday, Jan. 11, General Geo. W. Wingate, vice-president, in the chair. In his opening address General Wingate reviewed the principal events of the past year. He spoke of the present flourishing condition of the N. R. A., and pointed to the year 1880 as being in attendance, matches, and prizes one of the most successful ever passed by the association. At the close of the address a motion to dispense with the further reading of the reports was promptly overruled, and Mr. Donaldson read the following report:

Of memberships, there is to be recorded an addition to the roll, of sixteen gentlemen becoming members for life, of whom thirteen paid the usual fee, two were offered and won as prizes at the last fall meeting, and one was honorary, having been conferred by vote of the Board. Two deaths have occurred among our life members, those of Major Chas. A. Coffin, and Gen. Frederick Vilmar, the total number remaining upon the roll at this date being 382. The annual memberships fall below last year's figures by about 35 men. Eleven of this class were offered and won as prizes.

But five rifle clubs or associations have affiliated with us in 1880, viz.: The Amateur Rifle Club of New York, the Empire Rifle Club of New York, the New York Rifle Club of New York, and the Illinois Rifle Association of New York, and the Pennsylvania Rifle Association of Pennsylvania. No military organizations (regiments or companies) joined the association at the half rates permitted by the by-laws.

The troops of the National Guard of this State, have used the range almost continuously upon three days in each week, from June 1 to Nov. 1, as in former years.

It is gratifying to note the growing interest taken by the United States Army in rifle practice, and also the increasing proficiency in marksmanship, as seen in the scores of the Army teams at Creedmoor during the last fall meeting.

The Secretary is pleased to record the names of Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, and Col. J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adjutant-General on the staff of the commander of the Military Division of the Pacific, both United States Army officers, to whom we are indebted for their earnest co-operation in the objects of the association. During the past year there have been shot at Creedmoor 111 N. R. A. matches, 19 of which were embraced in the fall meeting, and the remaining 92 being monthly and special matches. There was no spring meeting, it being surmised that, by its omission, the fall meeting would be added to in importance and greatness. That this course was wise and advantageous had not been proven, though the Secretary is of opinion that a spring opening in April, with one or two popular matches and a large number of prizes, would be preferable and more successful than the ancient cumbersome spring meetings.

The monthly and special matches of the year, with the number of entries in each and the amounts received as entrance fees therein is shown:

Individual off-hand—Competitions, 13; entries, 685; entrance fees, \$685. Team, off-hand—Competitions, 6; entries, 64; entrance fees, \$256. Secretary's—Competitions, 7; entries, 307; entrance fees, \$193.50. Winchester Rifle—Competitions, 1; entries, 25; entrance fees, \$4.25. Remington

Gold—Competitions, 3; entries, 30; entrance fees, \$60. We Will—Competitions, 7; entries, 37; entrance fees, \$18.50. Ballard Rifle—Competitions, 8; entries, 134; entrance fees, \$67. Remington Rifle—Competitions, 6; entries, 54; entrance fees, \$27. Alfred—Competitions, 18; entries, 582; entrance fees, \$276. Remington Shot Gun—Competitions, 8; entries, 55; entrance fees, \$110. Weekly Long Range Subscription—Competitions, 1; entries, 8; entrance fees, \$24. Champion Marksman's Badge—Competitions, 7; entries, 1,084; entrance fees, \$542. Any Rifle, Individual—Competitions, 1; entries, 195; entrance fees, \$97.50. Any Rifle Team—Competitions, 1; entries, 20; entrance fees, \$80. Thanksgiving—Competitions, 1; entries, 343; entrance fees, \$207.50. Christmas—Competitions, 1; entries, 663; entrance fees, \$331.50. This gives 92 competitions, with 4,602 entries (of which there were 84 teams of 4 men each), and \$3,003.75 in entrance fees. Add to this \$149.15 net proceeds of pool targets run, during monthly or special matches, \$19 fines and forfeits collected, and \$11.25 net balance proceeds of first-class match, and we have the total receipts, \$3,183.15. The following will be of interest:

Matches.	No. of Prizes.	Prizes.		Total Cash and Value of Prizes.
		Cash.	In Value.	
19 fall meetings	176	\$768 00	\$4,989 50	\$7,731 50
62 monthly meet'gs, etc.	648	2,492 98	1,221 00	5,703 98
111 meetings	816	\$3,244 98	\$8,180 50	\$11,425 48

By comparison with the matches of 1879, a large increase in 1880 will be seen, thus:

1879.	1880.
Spring and fall meetings, 182 prizes (including Gailing gun, value \$2,000).....	Fall meeting, 176 prizes, \$7,731 50
62 monthly matches, 294 prizes (including Everybody's Match). 1,926 44	62 monthly matches, 643 prizes..... 5,703 98
Spring and fall meetings, 33 matches, amount of entrance fees..... 2,180 00	Fall meet'g, 19 matches. Entrance fees, 5,071 95
62 monthly meetings, 2,602 entries..... 1,263 75	62 monthly matches, 4,602 entries..... 3,003 75

This shows gains for 1880 over 1879, outside of the meetings, of 30 matches, 378 prizes, \$1,775.49 cash and value of same, 2,000 entries, and \$1,640 entrance fees receipts. You are familiar with the facts in reference to the selection of an American rifle team to shoot a friendly match with Irishmen upon their own soil, and the unequalled victory achieved by that body at Dollymount, on June 29, is still fresh in your memories, and I need but to add what, perhaps, you already know in this connection, that our success upon that occasion was largely due to the able captainship of "Old Reliable."

In conclusion the secretary called the attention of the life members to the "necessity of being represented by directors who will take an active, not a passive, interest in its affairs, for there is every probability that during the ensuing year the association will have itself to look to for the necessary expenses to keep Creedmoor open." He therefore considered it necessary to select directors "with a view to obtaining those who would exert themselves to obtain prizes as well as subscriptions, if Creedmoor was not to be a thing of the past. As general dissatisfaction exists," he continued, "with the management, and as many of the more prominent frequenters of Creedmoor have expressed themselves to the effect that the best interests of the association would be conserved by the election of an entirely new Board of Directors, and not wishing to be a stumbling-block in the way of such a change, I cheerfully tender my resignation as a director."

This closing paragraph somewhat astonished the meeting, and a long and somewhat angry discussion was had before the report was adopted. The objectionable clause was stricken out by vote of the members. The treasurer's report was then read, showing a balance on hand of \$114.22. The reports of the range committee, Gen. Wingate chairman, and prize committee, Col. John Ward chairman, were read and adopted. The amendment to Art. III. of the By-laws was then taken up, and after discussion was put to vote and rejected. Election of directors being the next order of business, the chairman announced the following as the retiring officers: Hon. D. W. Judd, Col. John Ward, Lieut.-Colonels H. G. Litchfield and E. H. Sanford, Major Henry Fulton, Col. John Bodine, and General Robt. Olyphant. These gentlemen were promptly renominated, while an opposition ticket, composed of military and short-range club men, was also placed in the field. A recess of ten minutes was then taken for the purpose of distributing ballots and talking up the merits of the various candidates. When order was again called Captains J. L. Price and L. C. Bruce were appointed tellers and the voting commenced. At the closing of the polls the tellers retired to count the ballots, and in the meanwhile, to occupy the spare time of the meeting, Gen. Wingate read the letter from Earl Stanhope inviting the N. R. A. to send a team to Wimbledon this year. The General announced that the subject had been already referred to the executive committee with power, and that any action of the meeting would not be binding on the committee or the Board of Directors. He merely wanted an expression of the opinion of the life members on the advisability of the match. In reply Major Fulton was the only spokesman, and he bitterly decried the match, stating that the English riflemen were trying to usurp the laurels so well won by the American teams. There was very little interest manifested in the discussion, the result of the election being the main topic, and when the major offered a resolution "that this association deem it inexpedient to accept the challenge of Earl Stanhope," less than one third of those present voted for it, while not a voice was raised in dissent. The chairman, however, announced the resolution as "carried unanimously." The introduction of the subject was clearly ill-timed, the Board of Directors had already taken action on the challenge, and had General Wingate announced that one-half the expense of an American team had already been guaranteed, that an international contest was necessary for the well being of the association, and that if America shot this friendly match at Wimbledon this year, a British team would shoot for the "Palma" at Creedmoor in 1882, the interest of the members would have been increased and the vote, no doubt, been directly the other way. However, there is very little doubt but that the directors will accept the challenge, and that an American team will visit Wimbledon in July—provided the N. R. A. of Great Britain will guarantee a team for the "Palma" in 1882. A short discussion was had on the professional riflemen subject, interrupted by the return of the tellers. The chairman announced the following as the newly elected directors for the full term: Lieut. John B. Andrews, Hon. D. W. Judd, Geo. J. Seabury, Alonzo A. Ford, and Frank H. Holton. To fill vacancies: Col. Josiah Porter and Capt. Wm. H. Murphy. The meeting then adjourned.

The Board of Directors then organized for the year by the election of E. A. Buck, president; Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, vice-president; Hon. D. W. Judd, treasurer; Frank J. Donaldson, secretary. Executive Committee: Capt. W. H. Murphy, Col. J. H. Gowerthwait, and Major Geo. S. Schermerhorn.

The following notice has been issued by the Inaugural Committee:

"The Executive Committee in charge of the unofficial ceremonies and parade incident to the inauguration of General James A. Garfield as President of the United States on the 4th of March next has extended invitations to all military organizations known to the Adjutant Generals of the several States, to which there has been a very favorable response from all parts of the Union. The committee now, through the press, extend a cordial invitation to all civic and other associations throughout the Union to be present and participate in said parade, which we are already assured will surpass anything of the kind in the history of the country.

This invitation is extended to those resident in all parts of the Union, regardless of political affiliation. Acceptances should be made with the least possible delay, giving the number of persons coming, etc., to the undersigned.

H. C. CORBIN,
A. A. G., U. S. A., Cor. Sec.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. G. T.," "Fort Totten," "X," "Several Readers," and some other correspondents will find answers to their queries in the JOURNAL of next week.

CAPTAIN, MADISON, WIS., writes: Will you give me your authority for decision in answer to 4th question, JOURNAL Nov. 20, 1880, page 421: Charlotte, N. C.—on receiving the piece and returning

it to order arms after inspection. "The piece is steadied as in order arms" (presumably with the left hand as in first motion carry to order arms). Ans.—When the inspector returns the piece the man receives it with the right hand and resumes the order (Tactics page 50, 1st par.) Par. 75, order arms, directs that the piece be steadied with left hand. We should say that was authoritatively enough.

F. G. S., Springfield, Mass., writes: Will you decide the following question, as to the way of forming company and dividing into platoons. "Will the corporals who go on the left of the 1st platoon, and the right of the second, fall in, as near as possible, in their own position, or will they fall in on the right and left of the company." Par. 174, Upton's Tactics, says: "when the company is small the division into platoons may be omitted, in which case the corporals are posted on the right and left of the front rank." Par. 179 says: "the company being sized the men thereafter fall in as nearly as possible in their proper places. I claim this includes the corporals; some claim, however, that because of the clause in par. 174, corporals should fall in on the right and left of the company, taking their places afterwards by order of the first sergeant which constitutes 'the dividing the company into platoons.' I claim that all that is required to 'divide the company into platoons' when the corporals are all in their proper position, is for the first sergeant to say the division of platoons falls between the second and third (or such and such four). Ans.—Par. 180, says the men fall in in two ranks facing to the right. After the calling of the roll 'count four' is ordered, after which the 1st sergeant, if the company is large enough, divides the platoons. The corporals fall in according to height and are placed by the 1st Sergeant, per par. 174, at the division of platoons. If the company is small the corporals are posted according to height on the right and left of the front rank, par. 174, showing that they are posted after the fall in.

C. W. B., asks, when the next vacancy at West Point from the 28th Congressional District of New York will occur? Ans.—The vacancy from that District has been filled by the appointment of a young gentleman from Oswego, Tioga County, who will report at West Point for examination in June, 1881.

BADGER, Madison, Wis., asks: 1. Is the West Point and 7th Regiment construction of the term "facing distance" the same? 2. What is the distance (average) in inches? 3. If other than ten

inches, how can pp. 42 and 209, Upton, be reconciled with another measurement? Ans.—1. They are the same. 2. In computing distances the breadth of a man is taken at 22 inches and his depth at 12 inches. 3. We have explained distances, with full diagrams, in the JOURNAL of Aug. 30, 1879, and would refer you to that article. It will be of much assistance in the computation of distances.

F., asks, whether a soldier excused by the attending surgeon is supposed to attend any roll calls, and if so which ones? Ans.—A soldier, not admitted to hospital, but temporarily sick in quarters, is generally supposed to attend all regular roll calls. If too sick to do so he would then be a fit subject for admission to hospital.

L. McL., asks, Will you please inform me in your next JOURNAL how long the Shenandoah will be cruising, and where she will then be ordered? Ans.—The Shenandoah will probably remain on the Brazil station for some time yet, perhaps a year or more, and then return to the United States.

C. W., asks, whether General Sherman is a General or a Lieutenant-General, also if General Grant were appointed Captain-General whether he would outrank General Sherman? Ans.—1. General Sherman's rank is that of General. 2. No such rank as Captain-General has ever been known in the American Service, but if Gen. Grant should be appointed Captain-General by special act of Congress, no doubt the act would distinctly indicate his position as to rank.

J. R. W., asks, if a man deserts from the English navy, comes to this country, enlists in the Army of the U. S., and re-enlists again in the Army, takes a furlough to go beyond sea for four months, to go to England, can he be arrested as a deserter there or not? Ans.—Undoubtedly he can.

OLD SOLDIER, asks: Which finger or thumb is used to cover the vent when the battery has the prolonge fixed (and the command is given Commence Firing, Retire, March)? Ans.—The captain may retire his battery without commanding Cease Firing, the loading and firing being kept up during the movement. In such case No. 5 inserts the charge, No. 2 serves vent, receiving the thumb nail and prying from No. 3. Each chief of section causes his limber to halt momentarily so that the piece can be pointed. The tactics are silent in this particular, but there is no reason to differ with what is given in this respect for No. 3, and No. 2 will

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R. H. P. asks how, being a non-commissioned officer in the Marine Corps, he shall proceed to obtain a commission in the corps. Ans.—Make proper official application for examination through your commanding officers, with testimonials, statement of service, etc. Consult the regulations on the subject.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated that Herr Krupp is in Russia to confer with the government with regard to a project of the Minister of War for manufacturing Krupp cannon at home. The efforts of the Russians themselves to manufacture heavy steel ordnance at the Obouchoff and other government works at St. Petersburg have not been successful. Gen. Milutine wishes to utilize these resources by the formation of a Russian Essen, under the control of Krupp's agents. How far the negotiations are likely to succeed is a matter of doubt, but Russia is willing to pay very heavily for the manufacture of all her steel cannon at home.

The *Commercio de Portugal* says that there is every probability of a general adoption of the Nordenfolt gun in the Portuguese navy, as a result of the recent competitive trials. The *Vasco da Gama*, *Guiné*, and *Nathalie* have been ordered to be fitted with these guns.

A RECENT telegram from Copenhagen announces the total destruction by fire, in the port of Malmo, of the Swedish frigate *Gothenberg*. We sympathize with the gallant Swedes in this loss to their navy.

The torpedo class at Cronstadt, for the officers of the Baltic fleet, consists of 20 persons. The course lasts six and a half months, and is divided into three terms: 1. Experimental electricity, magnetism, and galvanism; 2. The study of the composition of mines; 3. Practice afloat. Decorations are conferred upon officers who, after completing the course, actively and successfully prosecute their studies, and keep pace with improvements abroad.

The existing Russian naval force in the Pacific comprises 37 vessels, with 18,845 officers and men. This includes the vessels and crews of the Siberian flotilla, and the administration ashore.

It is understood that the Russian Admiralty will purchase the clipper *Yaroslavl*, from the Moscow Committee, and send her out to the Pacific. The *Yaroslavl* a few weeks ago arrived at Sebastopol from her builders, the celebrated Forges et Chantiers, of La Seyne, near Toulon, by whose agency most of the Moscow cruisers have been re-engined. She is constructed from designs prepared in 1873 by the Technical branch of the Moscow Committee, and is said to have cost two

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The *Army and Navy Gazette* lifts up its voice in protest at the determination the Horse Guards have reached, to rename the British regiments. "We are," it says, "handed over to doctrinaires, to committees, to commissions, and there is a frightful amount of work done in tailoring and cabbaging, in pen-and-inkery, in naming and renaming, in circularising and general ordering, in amalgamating and constructing and reconstructing, in shifting clerks out of one set of rooms under one master into another set of rooms under another master, in reporting and inquiring—and all the time the British army is withering away. Now and then a small or a considerable war accrues to us, and a

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The Pipe can be filled in a moment, in camp, on the march, or on ship, in daylight or in darkness, without wasting a particle of Tobacco.
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Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York. Mitchell & Kinzler, Proprietors.
Grand Hotel, Broadway, Cor. 31st Street, New York, within one block of Army and Navy Club. Henry Milford Smith, Proprietor.
Glenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 23d St., near Madison Square, New York. N. B. BARRY.
Leland's Sturtevant House. One block from the Army and Navy Club, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th Sts., New York. RATES REDUCED—Rooms with Board, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per day. Rooms on European plan, \$1.00 per day.

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The Arlington, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada. The Hotel is quiet and comfortable—the climate perfect. Charges from \$8 to \$12 per week. Children and Misses \$5 per week.

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ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Four Iron Fire Escapes.
Terms \$4, \$3, and \$2.50 per day.

Capable officer arises to handle the matchless material which a British army is sure to furnish to him who knows where to look for it, and real, old, professional soldiers march and fight as of yore; but the character of the army, as a whole, is not what once it was, and neither Marlborough nor Wellington would to-day feel confidence, we feel bold to say, in the successful conduct of an expedition against a foreign enemy of a corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men, such as they would have had in the days when every regiment was a gallant, selfish, corrupt, personal corporation, without any ideas of reorganization or reconstruction, but with perfect reliance on its own power as a fighting unit, which it called 'the Old' something or other."

The Russian government has decided upon the construction of two more cruisers of the *Minin* type, which is the flagship in the Pacific. One of the two cruisers has already been commenced at the Galerni Dockyard, St. Petersburg. Length, 295 feet; breadth, 53 feet; displacement, 5,750 tons; engines, 7,000 indicated horse power; speed, 15 knots; armor, 7 in. thick; and

armament, four 8-in. guns, two 6-in., four 9-pounders, and six Hotchkiss cannon.

The commander of the iron-clad *Lord Warren*, guard ship of the Frith of Forth, denies the story that a torpedo was recently found beneath the bows of that vessel.

For the third time since the introduction of rifled guns, the British Field Artillery is to be provided with a new equipment. In 1860 they adopted the Armstrong breech-loaders, in 1870 Woolwich muzzle-loaders superseded the Armstrong, and now, in 1880, after some minor intermediate changes, they find it necessary to furnish our gunners with new and more powerful weapons. The *Army and Navy Gazette* finds in this reason to "condemn also the ordnance authorities "who, ignorantly or wilfully, have so long allowed an inefficient department to provide a corps, the personnel of which is magnificent, with a material inferior to that of any other great power."

The German Military Commission has decided against the adoption of repeating rifles for the present.

Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, of the Reform Club, has offered the sum of £100 to be competed for at Aldershot by regiments of British infantry to show their proficiency in throwing up an entrenchment. The competition will be in perpetuity, as Mr. Stephens is bequeathing a sum of money sufficient to give the prize annually.

A RECENT General Order on the subject of the wearing of uniform in garrison towns, has created a flutter throughout the British army. The Queen's Regulations require that officers when with their regiments shall wear uniform, and the General Order merely calls attention to the fact that the Regulations have been, to a great extent, ignored. The Order permits officers to wear plain clothes when engaged in recreations, inconsistent with the use of uniform. Impliedly, it allows officers to wear plain clothes at night.

CHINA proposes to order in Europe an armored ship of 6,600 tons, carrying four heavy guns, and having engines of 5,400 indicated horsepower.

It is said that all the army and navy publications of Russia, from the *Rossi Invalide* to the *Nicolaeff Vest*.

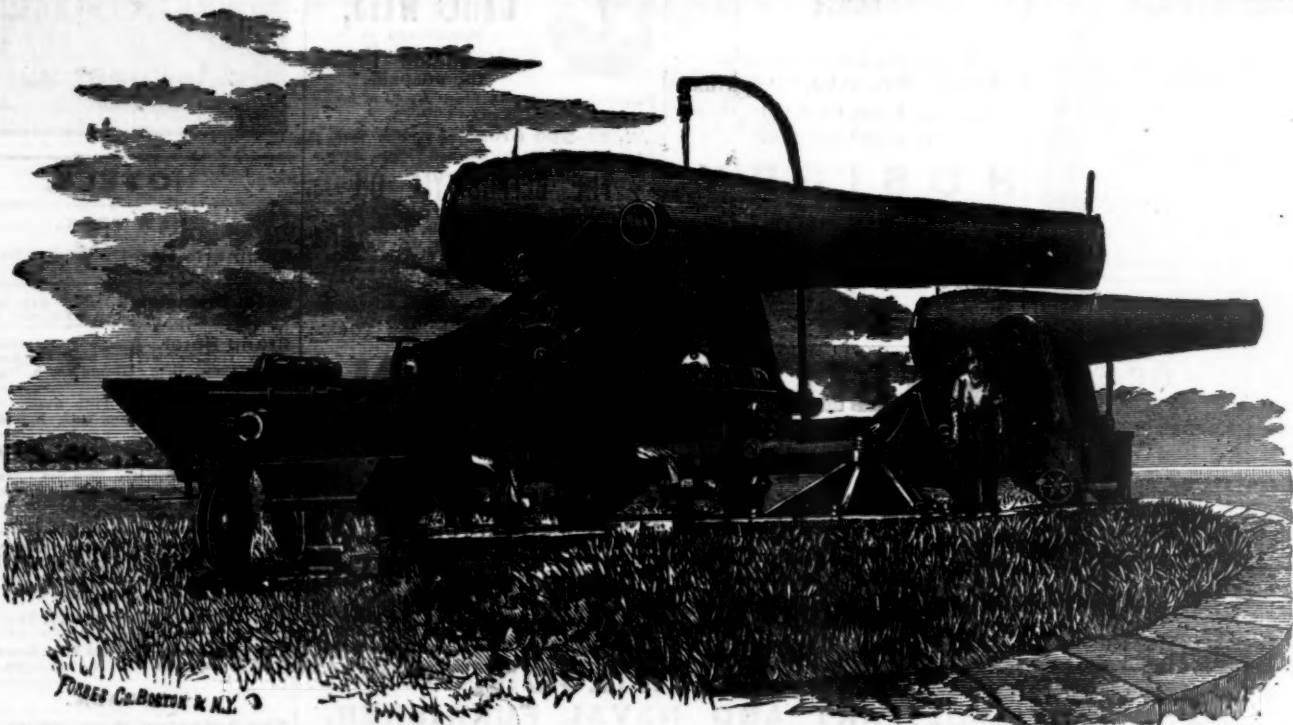
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ALL CALIBRES FROM 0.42 INCH TO 1.45 INCH ARE MADE.

FOR PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

GATLING GUN COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

nik, are to be cut off hereafter from the subsidies they have hitherto received from the government.

Forty thousand dollars has been contributed in England to the *Atalanta* relief fund, less than one-half the amount contributed in the loss of the *Eurydice*.

ENFIELD rifles are reported for sale all over Ireland at less than two dollars each. Shooting landlords is not so expensive a diversion, after all.

THE French despatch boat *Hirondelle*, which was one of the International Squadron, having distinguished herself some time since by services rendered to a Spanish vessel, the King of Spain has awarded the Silver Cross of Naval Merit to eight of the men, and the thanks of the Government have been conveyed to the officers.

A PATTERN has been sealed to govern supplies of (Mark II.) cartridge for Enfield revolver pistols. The cartridge case is made of solid drawn brass, the centre of the base forming the cap-chamber, in which a percussion cap and anvil are placed; a small hole is pierced through the bottom of the cap-chamber to allow the flash from the cap to communicate with the charge. The bullet is made of an alloy consisting of twelve parts

lead and one part tin. It has a cavity in the base, and two cannelures round it; the one next the base to contain lubrication, the other to receive the choke in the front of the case. The lower part of the bullet is lubricated with pure beeswax. Weight of bullet 265 grains; length, .896 of an inch; diameter, .455; ditto over lubrication, .457 to .458; charge, eighteen grains, pistol powder; total length of cartridge, 1.45 to 1.49 in. The order as to the use of service Adams revolver ammunition with those pistols is cancelled; but that ammunition may be used in case of emergency.

It is said that the Chinese government have made a contract with the Vulcan firm in Stettin for the construction of an ironclad of 7,500 tons.

THE arsenal at Foochow has turned out another composite gunboat with ram bow, named the *Teng-King*. Her dimensions are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 64.00 metres; beam at water line, 9.40 metres; depth of hold, 5.70 metres; draught of water (ordinary), 3.18 metres. This vessel will have compound engines, now being completed at the arsenal, of 750 indicated horse-power. The armament will consist

of one 7-in. Armstrong, one 6-in. gun, and three 40-pounders, one placed as a bow-chaser, and the other two as broadside guns.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In an Old and Obsolete Case of Dyspepsia.

I gave Horsford's Acid Phosphate to an old and obstinate case of dyspepsia with the most happy result. He is now better than he has been in years.

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SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED VANITY FAIR and FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR.

MARRIED.

TARBELL—Tower—At Dedham, Mass., in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Thomas R. Lumber, D. D., Paymaster JOHN F. TARBELL, U. S. Navy, to ANNIE A., daughter of Isaac H. Tower, of Dedham.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1817, UNDER PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

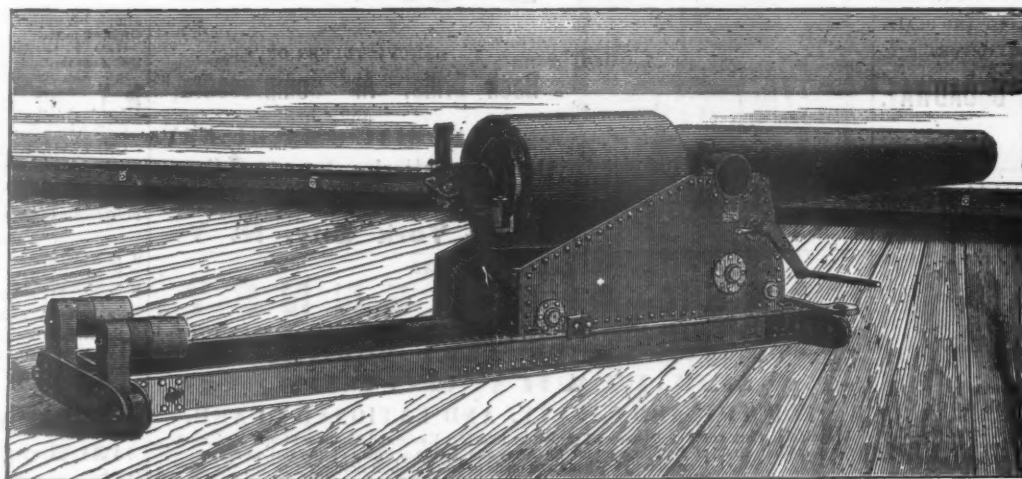
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ORDNANCE AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Field, Fortification, and Naval Purposes. Projectiles, Gun Carriages, &c., &c.

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Recommend the following kinds of SMOKING TOBACCO:

"CAPRICE,"	Virginia, granulated in bags, for Pipe.	
"VIRGINITY,"	" " " " " " " "	
"NEEDLE GUN,"	" Long Cut in tin foil	For Pipe
"CENTENNIAL,"	" " " " " " " "	and
"LITTLE JOKER,"	" " " " " " " "	Cigarette.
Do. do.	" granulated in bags, for Pipe.	



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The Only Tobacco Ever Manufactured that does not Bite the Tongue.

Something Important for Cigarette Smokers to Know.



THE MAJORITY OF SMOKERS are perhaps not aware, that in smoking Cigarettes made of the ordinary pure Rice Paper, they have been inhaling THE MOST DEADLY OF POISONS, thrown off by all burning paper, namely: The Oil of Creosote. CHARLES G. EMERY, of the firm of GOODWIN & CO., manufacturers of "OLD JUDGE" Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco invented and patented a process, Mar. 5th, 1878, by which the Rice Paper used as wrappers for "OLD JUDGE" Cigarettes has been so prepared that the unpleasant ODOR and the injurious effects of the Oil of Creosote are completely neutralized, and the cigarettes are completely safe in the mouth.

Used or destroyed, and the paper made saliva proof to prevent its breaking or melting in the mouth. The unprecedented popularity of "OLD JUDGE" Cigarettes is owing to the fact that this process has been used exclusively in their manufacture, no one else having the right to use it. The great advantage and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demonstrated by the first "OLD JUDGE" Cigarette they smoke.

Sold by all Leading Dealers. Try them and you will use no others. Manufactured by GOODWIN & CO., 207 and 209 Water St., NEW YORK.

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO, BECAUSE IT IS THE PUREST AND BEST.

Furnishers to the

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NATIONAL GUARD,

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Estimates Furnished. Send for Illustrated Price List.

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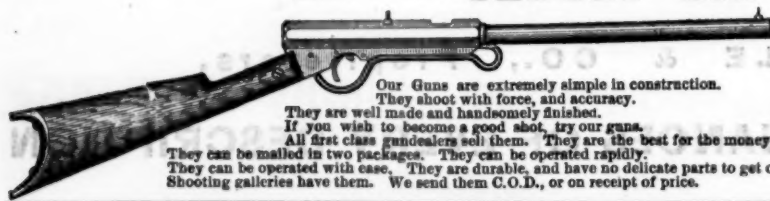
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We manufacture darts for all air guns and pistols in market. In ordering darts and slugs, state the gun or pistol wanted for. Darts, Slugs, and Paper Targets sent by mail on receipt of price.

PRICES.
Improved Air Rifle, browned frame with nickel plated barrel. \$9.00
Full nickel plated. 10.00
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